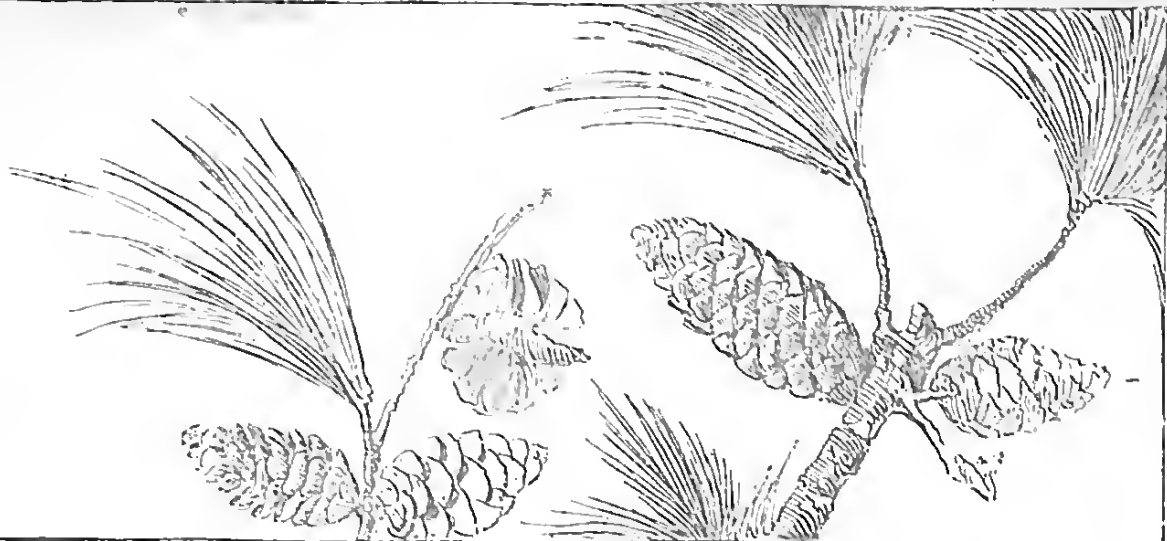


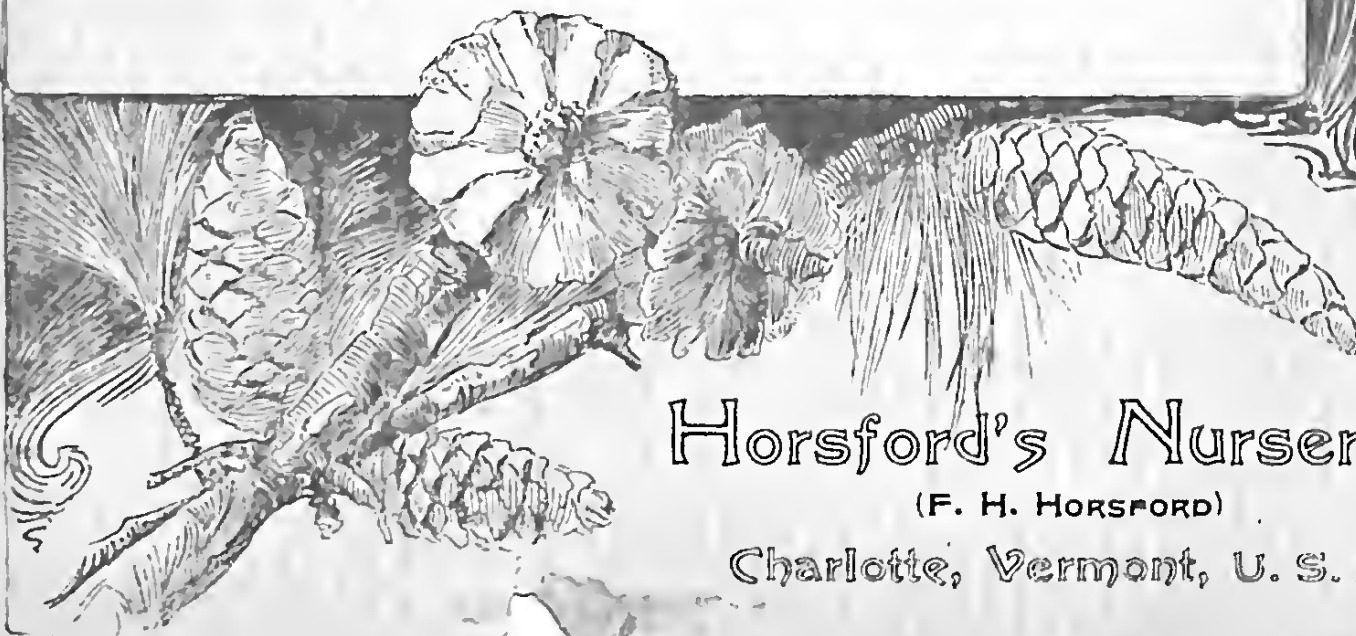
1895



HORSFORD'S Descriptive Catalogue of



Hardy Ornamentals .
Herbaceous Plants
Bulbs, Ferns
Shrubs and Vines .



Horsford's Nurseries

(F. H. HORSFORD)

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A.

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The following are a few of the public gardens and institutions which have had plants from my nurseries :

Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England.
 Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, England.
 Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Imperial Botanical Gardens, Berlin, Germany.
 Botanical Garden, Darmstadt, Germany.
 Imperial Gardens, St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Botanical Garden, Helsingfors, Finland.
 Royal Botanical Garden, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Botanical Garden, Vienna, Austria.
 Botanical Garden, Amsterdam, Holland.
 National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.
 Department of Public Parks, N. Y. City.
 World's Columbian Exposition Grounds, Chicago.
 Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Park Commission, Rochester, N. Y.
 Lake Park, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Cherokee, Iroquois, and Shawnee Parks, Louisville, Ky.
 Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.
 Botanical Garden of Harvard College.
 Department of Parks, Boston.
 Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

TO MY PATRONS.



TAKE this opportunity to thank my many friends for their very liberal patronage during the past season. Although my Catalogue was sent out at about the eleventh hour, yet the quick and generous response which followed its distribution has so encouraged me that it is with a tenfold assurance of a heavy spring trade that I enter upon the preparation of this new list. It has afforded me the keenest delight to receive so many kind acknowledgments from those whose orders have been filled from my nurseries. I am glad so many of you have had the good will to express your satisfaction with the plants you received. I want you to con-

tinue to tell me just what you think of them, and if, by chance, any of you have occasion to feel dissatisfied, don't hesitate to tell me so. I assure you that if there is good reason for it, it will be made right.

I have both taken from and added to my last list, and you will see many new faces whose acquaintance you will wish to make.

Let me counsel you to order by express or freight, when possible to do so. A journey of a thousand miles by freight over any of the trunk lines is not too far for most of these plants, if ordered in early spring. In this way the best specimens can be sent with soil about their roots, and it is my habit, when plants go by express or freight, to add extras to cover cost of carriage. By mail such liberality is impossible.

You who have not yet given me a trial order, and hesitate to do so, possibly on account of the distance, cost of transportation, etc., should consider the advantage of having plants from this cold climate. It is not only an advantage to have them proved sufficiently hardy here, but also to have them reared and acclimated here. Northern-grown stock of all kinds, whether it be garden seeds, fruit, shrubs or trees, has already a reputation of its own. How much more, then, may hardy perennial plants claim on this account!

My prices include boxing, packing and delivery to the nearest freight, post or express office, but do not include postage. Following the price of a plant will be found one of the following letters: *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e*, which stand for 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. and 25c., indicating the amount of postage per doz. If the letter *a* comes after the price, it means that if the plant is to go by mail 5 cts. should be added to the price of the plants for each dozen. If the letter *e* follows price, then

25 cts. per doz. should be added. When no letter follows, the plant is too large for mailing. These rates for postage are simply estimates. If when the plants are sent it is found that too much has been sent, extras will be added to cover this or the excess of postage returned. Seeds are an exception, however, and are prepaid at prices given. In ordering, please use the order blank and envelope.

Remittances may be sent at my risk by post-office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft or registered letter. Please write your full address plainly in all communications. Half a dozen will be furnished at dozen rates. Those who wish to purchase in larger quantities will please make known their wants, when better rates will be given if my stock is sufficient.

Address

F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.

HARDY PERENNIALS FROM SEED.

HARDY PERENNIALS are not generally as easily grown from seed as annuals. Many of them are slow in coming up, and when once up are quite tender until they attain fairly good size. In a light, mellow soil some do very well planted at once in the open ground, but others need the protection of a coldframe until they have sufficient roots to withstand the sun. Glass is, no doubt, the best covering if closely cared for, but I like the protecting-cloth quite as well. If the sun comes out unusually hot, and the glass is down, the plants may be killed in a short time, but with the cloth there is no danger. A light cotton will answer when only a small frame is used. It is best to have two frames, so the seedlings may be transplanted as soon as they are of sufficient size. This should be done as soon as a few roots are formed, and before they begin to crowd. The seeds may be sown in pots or in rows. If in rows, the soil in the frame should be rich, light and mellow. A mixture of light, sandy loam and leaf-mold is excellent. If they are sown in pots, these should be filled a quarter or a third with crocks or small stones to insure good drainage, and the balance with a good, rich soil, such as has been advised for the rows, and in which the seed is sown. After the first transplanting the seedlings need a little more light, especially after two or three days, and if the weather is mild the covering may be raised, admitting light and air. I like two or three grades of the protecting-cloth, using the heaviest at first, and the thinner, which admits more light and air, after the plants have become stronger. If everything has gone well with them, the young seedlings will do to go outside in four to six weeks after the first transplanting; but the covering should be left off three or four days previous to this, in order to harden them off before the change. By giving the young seedlings a little exposure beforehand, and shading afterwards, I have had fairly good success in transplanting outside at first; but I like much better the plan of transplanting into the frame first, and then outside, as the plants seem enough better to pay for the extra work.

THE ROCK GARDEN.

THIS class of gardening is receiving much more attention in America than in former years. It is not only quite essential in the landscape development of many places, but it enables the cultivator to manage successfully many species that he might never otherwise succeed with in level culture. A conical rockery that would cover a six-foot circle would afford room for a great many more plants on its larger surface—at least three times as many—as the six-foot circle would accommodate were a bed made on the ground instead of the rockery; besides, a greater variety might be grown. The perfect drainage which the rockery would afford would be just the requirement which might be lacking for some species in the level bed. Where only a small bit of land for plants can be had, like some small corner in a city back yard, a rockery of this sort will make room for a great many more plants. In building such a rockery, a conical mound of earth is made to cover the foundation, and stones are laid, first around the bottom, then above those embedded

in this mound, around and one above another, until the whole surface has been gone over, leaving larger and smaller pockets between the stones, in which the plants are to be placed. It is well, when the stones are being laid, to add directly under and among them a prepared soil of 5 or 6 inches, composed of leaf-mold, good, rich loam and broken granite or other small broken stone. The pockets may be made to fit the various clumps to be set, larger tufts going into the larger pockets, and smaller plants into the small ones.

In selecting the stone for a rockery, it is best to get, if possible, a variety of shapes and sizes, and moss-covered stones, or such as are sprinkled with lichens, are much prettier for this purpose. In placing them in the rockery, the sides having the most moss or lichens are turned out. The stones should be deeply and firmly embedded in the earth, so as to be solid, and should be placed with a view to allowing the rains to pass down among them into the soil, and not shingle, or in any way prevent the free access of water. Small rockeries of this sort may be of almost any size or shape. Whether conical in outline, elliptical, or merely a mound of irregular outline, if the stones are well selected and placed, the results will be the same, so far as the growing of plants is concerned, and after these are of established size, the effect cannot be otherwise than pleasing. Old walls and other unsightly objects are often hidden in this manner. Soil is thrown up or carted in, making a slant from a little below the top of the wall back to the ground. Stones are embedded in this, and the prepared soil added, as with the conical rockery. The taller species or some low shrubbery is planted along the highest portion next to the wall as a background. Taller species should go nearer the top, and the smaller next to the bottom.

The following quotation from the *Dictionary of Gardening* on this subject may be of interest to some contemplating a larger rock-work: "A rock-garden may be successfully formed, where the surface is generally flat, by digging a deep cutting of an irregular outline through a piece of ground, and utilizing the soil thus obtained as mounds of uneven height along the upper part on either side, whereon trees and evergreen shrubs may be placed as background and for affording shelter. The stones should be arranged to form cavities of an irregular size and shape, for the accommodation of various plants, from the sides of a walk made in the center of the cutting up the gradual slope formed by the soil, until the shrubs in the background are reached. It does not so much matter what the quality of the soil is underneath, providing it is porous enough to insure good drainage, as additional new soil should be given each plant when inserting it. Formality must be avoided as much as possible in the arrangement, and the stones should be deeply embedded in order to hold them firmly."

PROTECTING PLANTS.

LIKE a little protection for nearly all the hardy plants in winter; not a protection so much against frost, for this is natural to them, but a protection against mild winter weather. Plants that are hardy enough for the severest winter weather may be killed by alternate freezing and thawing.

Nature in many instances provides this protection in the dead foliage falling about the plants. Yet, we cannot tell just how much of this exposure each species will bear during the winter, nor just how much it will have to bear. Our hardiest meadow grasses are frequently killed out in open winters, as is the case with winter cereals. With hardy perennials it is much the same. Species that are native to the coldest climates—that will stand almost any amount of cold, freezing weather—are often injured by alternate freezing and thawing. But a covering of 2 or 3 inches of swale or beaver meadow hay protects them from such sudden changes, and they come out from their covering in spring as fresh and green as those from under a snow-bank. A few of the more tender sorts may need three inches of forest leaves under the hay, but these are not necessary except for tender sorts. For the exclusion of all frost for species that will not bear freezing, six to ten inches of the leaves under the hay will be required.

COLLECTIONS.

State which the collection is for, when ordering.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES OR FOR THE OPEN BORDER.

50 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$5.00;	two of each,	\$9.00;	three of each,	\$12.00
25 " " " " " "	3.00;	" " " " " "	5.00;	" " " " " "	6.50
12 " " " " " "	1.25;	" " " " " "	2.10;	" " " " " "	2.50

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR THE SHADY CORNER.

30 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$3.00;	two of each,	\$5.00;	three of each,	\$6.50
20 " " " " " "	2.15;	" " " " " "	4.00;	" " " " " "	5.00
12 " " " " " "	1.25;	" " " " " "	2.10;	" " " " " "	2.50

Hardy Perennials.

Seeds will be supplied of those which are preceded by a star (*) at 5 cts. per packet.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow). These hardy species are easily grown and flourish in ordinary garden soil.

A. (filipendula) Eupatorium. A native of Caucasus. Flower heads brilliant yellow, in large corymbs, often 5 inches wide. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. A fine plant for the back of the border. 15 cts. each. *d.*

A. moschata (Musky Yarrow). This Italian species is about 6 inches high; flowers white. A fine tufted Alpine, useful for the rockery. 20 cts. each. *c.*

A. "The Pearl." This splendid variety of *A. ptarmica* is one of the finest introductions for many years. It is very useful for cutting, producing its large, handsome flowers in the greatest profusion. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

A. ptarmica. (Double.) A fine species with double white flowers; fine for cutting. 15 cts. each. *c.*

ACTÆA alba (White Baneberry). About 2 feet high. Flowers white, in early spring; fruit ivory white. Useful for shade or for rock-work. 15 cts. each. *c.*

ACONITUM Napellus (Little Turnip). Common Monk's-Hood. Flowers blue, large, in a terminal raceme. A virulent poison to either human being or cattle, and should be planted where no danger is likely to arise from its presence. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a.*

A. Columbianum. A species from California and Oregon. 10 cts. each. *a.*

***ADONIS vernalis.** One of the finest of early spring-flowering plants. Flowers golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches wide, in great abundance, on short stalks. A native of Europe. It needs a moist, sandy loam, and should not be disturbed when established. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.: *b.*

***AGROSTEMMA coronaria** (Mullein Pink). A native of Southern Europe. 1 to 2 feet high, with red and white flowers. Very useful for planting dry hill-sides or in the wild garden. Strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***A. coronaria alba.** Much like the former type, except that the flowers are white. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

A. coronaria bicolor. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***A. flos-Jovis.** This plant attains a height of about 2 feet. Flowers rose-colored, continuing for a long time in bloom; fine for cutting. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *c.*

ALETRIS farinosa (American Star-Grass, or Colic-Root). Forms tufts of lance-shaped leaves, clustered at the base. Flowers in long spikes, white, bell-shaped. Fine for hot, sandy situations. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*



ADONIS VERNALIS.

ALSTROEMERIA aurantiaca. Flowers orange, streaked with red. Plant 3 or 4 feet high. Chili. A first-class cutting plant; quite hardy. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

A. psittacina. Flowers crimson at the base, greenish upward, and spotted with purple. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

***ALYSSUM Alpestre (argenteum).** A nice little tufted species 3 inches high, from Southern Europe; flowers yellow. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***A. saxatile** (Golden Tuft). A native of Eastern Europe, with yellow flowers in close corymbose heads. A common, showy spring plant, about a foot high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). A fine spring-blooming perennial, useful for bedding, massing or rock-work. 10 cts. each. *c.*

***A. Wiersbeckii**. A native of Asia Minor, which grows about 18 inches high, bearing a racemose corymb of yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

AMIANTHIUM muscætoxicum (Fly Poison). A North American plant, growing in open woods, bearing a handsome raceme of white flowers, turning greenish with age. 10c. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

ANCHUSA Italica. Flowers bright blue or purple, in paniced racemes. 3 to 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

A. ochroleuca. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

A. incarnata. This is a variety of *A. officinalis*, with flesh-colored flowers. 10 cts. each. *c.*

ANEMONE montana. 10 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

A. nemorosa (Wind-Flower). A low-growing little native plant, with white flowers. Needs a little shade and a light, sandy soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *a.*

A. nemorosa rubra. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *a.*

A. pulsatilla. A fine British species, well suited for the open border or rock-work. Flowers generally violet. Grows 6 to 10 inches high; needs dry situation and well-drained soil. 15 cts. each. *b.*

A. Pennsylvanica. Pretty white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

A. vernalis. Flowers violet inside, whitish outside, and covered with silky down. Not a very strong species. Thrives best in peat and loam compost. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b.*

ANEMONELLA Thalictroides (*Thalictrum Anemonoides*). 6 to 9 inches high, from a clusterey thickened root-stalk. Flowers in umbels, white, very early; fine for shady situations. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen. *a.*

***ANTHEMIS orbilica** (Chamomile). Pretty daisy-like flowers in great abundance. 12 cts. each. *d.*

***A. tinctoria**. An English species, about 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow. 15 cts. each. *c.*

ANTHERICUM liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). Flowers pure white, 1½ inches wide; plant about 15 inches high. A very free-blooming native of Southern Europe. 20 cts. each. *d.*

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). It would be difficult to say too much in favor of this genus of plants. They generally prefer moist and sandy situations, with free sunlight. Ordinary garden soil will answer for most species, but a few of the more delicate species need sand and leaf-mold.

***A. atropurpurea** (Siberian Columbine). Flowers dark purple or bluish violet; plant 2½ feet high. A border plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

A. cærulea. A somewhat tender Rocky Mountain species, which needs protection in winter. Very handsome. 20c. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d.*

A. cærulea lutea. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

A. Canadensis (Common Wild Columbine). 9 to 18 inches high, bearing red and yellow flowers an inch long. A charming wild flower; fine for the rockery or border. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*



ANEMONES.

The Anemones belong to the order *Ranunculaceæ*, and constitute an extensive genus of very ornamental hardy perennials. They delight in a rich, sandy loam, but most varieties will thrive in ordinary garden soil. Some are suitable for borders, while others thrive best on the rockery, most of them preferring a damp and partially shady situation. They also make admirable pot plants if given light, rich soil.

AQUILEGIA glandulosa. One of the best of this genus, and one of the most attractive of all hardy perennials. Flowers large, rich, deep blue, with pure white corolla. Should be in every collection of hardy plants. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

A. truncata. A form of *A. formosa*, from California. 15c. ea. *d.*

A. truncata viscida. 15 cts. each. *d.*

A. chrysantha. A fine Rocky Mountain species, quite hardy and easy of culture. Grows 2½ feet high, and forms a bush 2 or more feet wide, which is full of rich, golden yellow flowers for two months or more. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

***A. vulgaris** (Common English Columbine). This species is variously colored. A handsome and hardy species. 10 cts. ea. *d.*

***A. vulgaris alba.** This is the white-flowered variety of the common English Columbine. Pretty for borders. 15 cts. each. *d.*

A. vulgaris, Double White. A very beautiful Columbine. The large, showy double flowers are fine for cutting. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

A. oxysepalia. I am greatly pleased with this plant. It is the first to bloom, is dwarf but stocky, and produces an abundance of large, charming, nearly white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

A. atra hybrida. A pretty double-flowered form. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts. *d.*

***A. viridiflora.** A taller species, with light purplish flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

A. Sibirica. Flowers bright lilac. Fine for the rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per dozen. *d.*

A. cœrulea hybrida. 15 cts. each. *d.*

ARMERIA plantaginea (Sea Pink). Flowers light pink, leaves close to the ground, stem about a foot high, naked, bearing a globular head of flowers, which last a long time. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

ARABIS albida foliosa. 6 to 9 inches high. Flowers in terminal racemes; white. A native of Tauria and Caucasus. 10 cts. each. *c.*

ASARUM Canadense (Wild Ginger-Root). 3 to 5 inches high; large dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers purple, usually hidden by the leaves, and are near the ground. Not a showy plant, but interesting

on account of its foliage; nice for shady locations, where few plants would thrive. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *c.*

A. Virginicum. Has evergreen, shiny leaves, which add much to the beauty of the plant. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts. *c.*

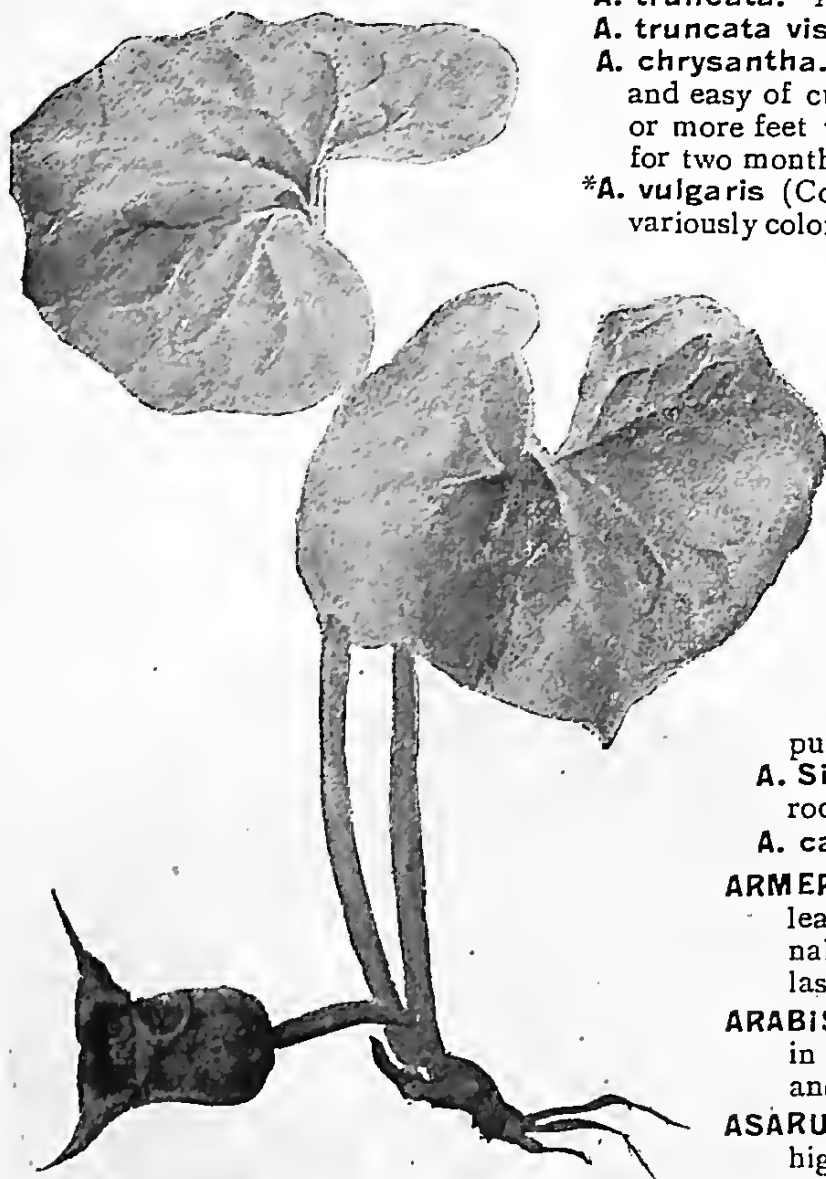
ASPHODELUS luteus. About 3 feet high, bearing a long spike of fragrant yellow flowers, which are very desirable. Nice for borders. 20 cts. each. *b.*

ASCLEPIAS incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). A good perennial for bogs or shrubbery borders, with large heads of pink flowers; fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***A. tuberosa** (Butterfly-Weed, or Pleurisy-Root). A very attractive native, 1 to 2 feet high, with large umbels of bright orange-yellow flowers; needs sun. 10 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. *d.*

ASPERULA odorata (Sweet Woodruff). 6 to 12 inches high; leaves in whorls. Flowers snowy white, in terminal corymbs. A native of Britain. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

ASTILBE Japonica (*Spiraea Japonica*). Flowers pure white, in large, branching umbels. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Native of Japan. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*



ASARUM CANADENSE.

ASTER Alpinus. A handsome hardy European species, about 8 inches high, with bright purple flower-heads 1 to 2 inches wide. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

A. Alpinus speciosus. Said to be one of the finest introduced for many years. 6 to 9 inches high, forming a compact mass, which is covered with large, circular flowers of a handsome violet color. Said to be perfectly hardy. 20 cts. each. *c.*

***A. Douglasii.** Flower-heads purple; plant 3 to 4 feet high. California. 25 cts. each. *d.*

***A. lævis.** A fine native, with sky-blue flowers. A native of dry wood-lands. 15 cts. each. *d.*

***A. Novæ-Angliæ.** A tall, handsome species; flowers violet and purple. 20 cts. each. *c.*

A. amellus, var. Bessarabicus. This is a desirable variety, about 2 feet high, with large flower-heads of deep purple color, very showy. 15 cts. each. *c.*

A. macrophyllus. The large-leaved Aster of our cool woods. The flowers are nearly white. It needs a rich soil. 10 cts. each. *d.*

A. undulatus. One of our most charming wild plants, with delicately tinted pale blue flowers. It is commonly found on dry ground. It is a late-blooming plant, and its flowers are often seen after the first frosts. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

ARISÆMA triphylla (Jack-in-Pulpit, or Indian Turnip). Although common, it is interesting and useful for a shady location. Quite hardy; blooms in June and July. Needs a rich, moist soil. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *b.*

AUBRIETIA Campbelli. A vigorous-growing variety, with deep violet-blue flowers. Useful for spring bedding. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *b.*

A. deltoidea. 2 to 4 inches high, with pretty purple flowers in early spring. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *b.*

A. rivularis. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts. *b.*

A. Leichtlini. Flowers early and remains a long time in bloom. Flowers dark, rosy purple. 15 cts. each. *b.*

ASTRAGALUS Monspessulanus. This evergreen trailer is a native of Southern Europe. Flowers purplish, in spikes; varies much according to soil. 15 cts. each. *d.*

A. alopecuroides. Flowers yellow, in thick, dense, ovate spikes. Plant erect, 2 to 4 feet high. A very fine species, native to Siberia. 15 cts. each. *d.*

BAPTISIA australis. 2 to 4 feet high, spreading; flowers blue, in racemes. 15 cts. each. *c.*

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). One of the most charming plants, and of easy culture; blooms almost constantly. The variously tinted flowers are all very pretty, and, so far as I can see, it is quite hardy. Everybody should try it. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

BOCCONIA cordata (Japonica). Flowers buff-colored, numerous, in large terminal panicles. Plant 5 to 8 feet high. China. Well suited for planting among shrubs. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. *c.*

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. A native of Australia. Flowers yellow, of good size, and solitary. Plant about 18 inches high. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *c.*



ASTER.



BELLIS PERENNIS.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. One of the finest trailing perennials in cultivation, which bears its large, beautiful, violet-crimson flowers in great profusion; perfectly hardy. Texas. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

C. involucrata var. linariæloba. Much resembling the former, but lighter flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CAMASSIA Cusickii. A native of Oregon. A tall, many-flowered species, 3 or 4 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. Plant deep, in rich soil, in sun. Probably the largest Camassia. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

C. Fraseri (Wild Hyacinth). A foot or more high. *a.*

C. esculenta. About 1 foot high; flowers blue. California. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

CAMPANULA. These are generally very easy of culture. The largest sorts succeed finely in any good garden soil, the Alpine species in the rockery. The seeds of annuals should be sown in early spring, and of biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring or by seed. All but one or two of the following are perennial:

C. Carpathica. About 10 inches high, bearing blue flowers in loose panicles. A native of Transylvania. Useful for borders or rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

***C. Carpathica alba.** 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

G. Carpathica turbinata. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*

C. medium (Canterbury Bells). Flowers blue, purple and white; plant 1 to 4 feet high. A biennial; fine for borders. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *d.*

C. pyramidalis alba. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

C. nobilis. A native of China. Grows about a foot high, with reddish violet, drooping flowers, which are crowded near the ends of the branchlets. Fine for borders. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

***C. persicæfolia cærulea.** Flowers blue, shading to white. Plant 1 to 2 feet high; variable. 25 cts. *c.*

C. persicæfolia alba plena. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

***C. punctata.** A Siberian species, about 18 inches high, with whitish flowers spotted with red. A border plant. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

C. pyramidalis (Climbing Bell-flower). Flowers pale blue or white, with a dark base; very numerous; plant 4 to 5 feet high. A native of Europe. Fine for border or pot culture. 20 cts. *d.*

C. Raineri. The erect flowers are blue. A native of Switzerland. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

C. strigosa. 15c. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

C. rotundifolia (Harebell). A slender species about a foot high. Flowers bright blue. 15c. each. *b.*

C. trachelium (Throatwort). One form slightly drooping flowers in a cluster, terminating the branchlets; corolla variously colored, bearded inside. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Europe. Useful for borders. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

C. thyrsoides. 18 inches high; sulphur-colored. Native of the Alps. Suited to rockery. 25 cts. *c.*

C. alliariæfolia. 15 cts. each. *c.*



CAMPANULA MEDIUM.
(Canterbury Bells.)



CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS. (See page 9.)

CALYSTEGIA pubescens. Flowers flesh-colored, turning to bright rose; 2 to 3 inches wide. A native of China. A very pretty plant. 15 cts. ea., 2 for 25 cts. *b.*



DOUBLE CARNATION.

CARNATION, Double Half Hardy, Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

***CATANANCHE cærulea.** A hardy perennial from Southern Europe, with blue flowers. It grows about 3 feet high, and will thrive in ordinary border soil. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CENTAUREA dealbata. Flower-heads rose-color. plant about 15 inches high. Useful for wild gardens, etc. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts. *c.*

***C. ruthenica** (Russiau). A hardy perennial, 3 feet high, with pale yellow flowers. 25 cts. each. *c.*

C. macrocephala. Plant about 3 feet high, with flower heads large, yellow. A native of Caucasus. 15 cts. each. *c.*

C. Babylonica. A hardy perennial, with small but numerous yellow flower heads. Plants clothed with white, cottony down, which adds to its attractions for the border. 15 cts. each. *c.*

***CEPHALARIA Tatarica.** 5 to 7 feet high, with large

yellow flowers. Siberia. 35 cts. each. *c.*

CHAMÆLIRIUM Carolinianum (Devil's Bit). A smooth herb with wand-like stems, terminated by wand-like racemes of small, bract-like flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

CASSIA Marilandica (American Senna). Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Said to be the only hardy perennial species. Thrives in any good garden soil. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

***CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides** (Blue Cohosh, or Pappoose-Root). The foliage of this plant is dark green, and the large, dark blue berries are interesting when ripe; the flower does not amount to much. It is a plant that does well in shade. 15 cts. each. *d.*

CERASTIUM Boissieri. A pretty silvery-leaved plant, with white, large flowers. 6 to 10 inches high. 25 cts. each. *c.*

C. Biebersteinii. Foliage is a very bright green, in dense masses; flowers white. 20 cts. each. *c.*

C. tomentosum. Pretty foliage and flowers in early summer. A native of Eastern Europe. Flowers large, white, foliage silvery, forming a dense mass. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *c.*

CLAYTONIA parviflora. A small western species, which is pretty for a shady situation or for the shady portions of the rockery. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a.*

C. Virginica (Virginian Spring Beauty). A low plant, 3 inches high, from a small tuberous root, bearing small, nodding, white flowers in early spring. Pretty for shady corner or the rockery. 5c. each, 40 cts. per doz. *a.*

C. Caroliniana (Common Spring Beauty). 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

CLINTONIA borealis. Needs moisture and shade, with a good depth of leaf-mold or peat. Its dark green, shiny leaves, when grown to perfection, are interesting, as well as the pale yellow, small, lily-shaped flowers. It is a native of damp, cool woods, and when planted in dryer situations is liable not to thrive. 15 cts. each. *c.*



CENTAUREA.

COPTIS trifolia (Gold Thread). The only place for this little evergreen is in shady situations. Its shiny green leaves and pretty all-white flowers are not very conspicuous, but they thrive where others would not. Use peat or leaf-mold, with sand or loam. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *b.*

***CORONILLA varia**. Flowers pink and white. A native of Europe; hardy. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

***CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum**. A first-class plant for decoration of the border or for cuttings. Free-growing, not over 2 feet high, and forms considerable of a bush, which is almost hidden with fine white flowers. Flowers very durable when cut. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

***COREOPSIS lanceolata**. One of the finest hardy perennials. The large, bright, golden yellow flowers are borne in great profusion; valuable for cutting. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *e.*

C. grandiflora. I take this to be a form of *C. lanceolata*, but with me the flowers are larger and more numerous. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

C. verticillata. A distinct species, smaller, but blooms after the others, with many fine bright yellow flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CYCLAMEN, European. The common Swiss autumn-flowering Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established. Fine for rock-work. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *b.*

C. hederæfolium. A strong species, varying in foliage and in color of flowers, which are of various shades, from bright rose to deep crimson. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

DALIBARDA repens. A small, creeping evergreen, with white flowers. Plant in shade. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). These thrive to a certain extent in any ordinary garden soil, but, like many other garden plants, the finest results can only be gained by giving them special care. It is necessary to work the soil to a good depth, with plenty of well-composted manure mixed in. Give each plant plenty of room. The tall species are fine for the back of the mixed border.

D. altissimum. 15 cts. each. *c.*

D. intermedium. 20 cts. each. *c.*

D. Mackianum. 20 cts. each. *c.*

D. Nuttallii. 15 cts. each. *c.*

D. Cashmerianum. Dwarf; 10 to 18 inches high. Flowers a distinct pale blue. 20 cts. each. *c.*

DIANTHUS (Pink). These succeed very well in ordinary rich, loamy soil. If, however, large flowers are desired, it is necessary to prepare a bed for them. It should be raised above the common level, and made up of turf-loam, leaf-mold and well-composted manure. If the soil is naturally heavy, enough sand should be used to counteract this. When large blooms are desired, a portion of the blooms should be removed. This, however, is not necessary for border decoration.

D. Alpinus. This is a very pretty little Pink, only 3 to 4 inches high, with large, deep rose-spotted flowers. A native of the Alps of Austria. Fine for the rock garden in sun. 12c. each, two for 20c. *c.*

**D. arenarius*. A very pretty species from the North and Eastern Europe. Flowers nearly white, tipped with pink. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

D. attenuatus. A fine species with good-sized pink flowers. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

D. atrorubens. Flowers dark red, rather small; South and Eastern Europe. 12 cts. each. *d.*



COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

DIANTHUS Barbaticus. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *d.*

***D. barbatus** (Sweet William). Of this splendid old-fashioned plant, I offer the following varieties :

***MARGINATUS.** 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

***MARGINATUS, DOUBLE.** 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

***OCULATUS MARGINATUS.** 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

***ALBUS.** 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

SWEET WILLIAM (Holhorn Glory). A new and very desirable variety ; said to be one of the finest ever offered. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

D. bicolor. From 1 to 2 feet high ; flowers solitary, white above, lead-colored beneath. Southern Russia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts. *c.*

***D. cæsius** (Cheddar Pink). Flowers delicate rose ; fragrant. Plant very glaucous. Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts. *c.*

***D. Caucasicus.** 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

D. caryophyllus (Carnation). 10 cts. each. *c.*

D. conicus. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

***D. carthusianorum.** Flowers half an inch wide, dark pink. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

D. cruentus (Atrococcineus). Flowers bloody scarlet ; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

D. Gallicus. Flowers white, livid at base ; plant about 6 inches high. Western France. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d.*

D. ornatus. 15 cents each. *d.*

***D. plumarius** (Pheasant's Eye). 9 to 12 inches high ; flowers various colors. A native of eastern Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *c.*

D. Seguierii. A species from Southeastern Europe and Asia. About 12 inches high, with rosy purple flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts. *c.*

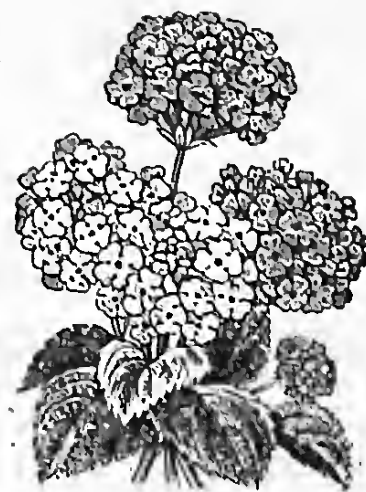
***D. superbus.** Pale rose-colored ; fragrant, especially at night. 9 to 18 inches high. Europe and Asia. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***D. sylvestris.** 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

D. versicolor. 15 cts. each. *c.*

***D. (a hybrid?).** Handsome pale pink flowers an inch wide. 15 cts. each.

***D. viscidus.** Flowers pink, half an inch wide. 10 cts. each. *c.*



DIANTHUS BARBATUS.
(Sweet William.)

DICENTRA cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). Leaves delicate ; flowers nearly white. 10c. each, \$1 per doz. *a.*

D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). This fine old garden plant, is one of the best hardy perennials for borders, margins of shrubbery, etc. 25 cts. each. *c.*

DODECATHEON Meadia (Shooting Star). A charming native, 6 to 15 inches high, with rose or sometimes white flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil, in thin shade or sun. 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

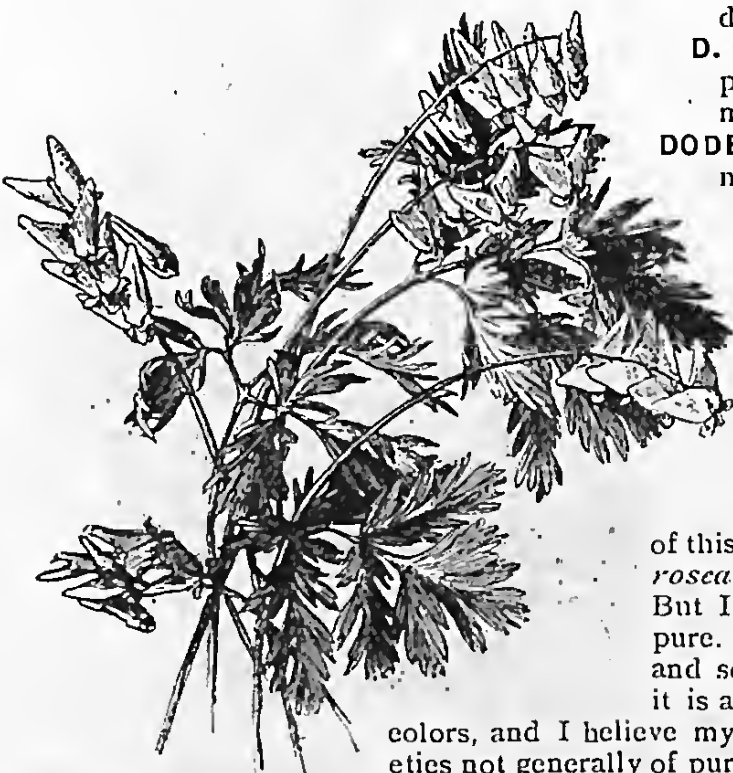
D. Hendersoni. Small ; from Oregon and Washington. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

D. Jeffreyanum. A fine kind from Oregon. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). An easy class of plants to cultivate. Ordinary garden soil suits. My plants are fine and strong.

D. gloxinæflora There are several colors of this most lovely Foxglove, offered as vars. *alba*, *lilacina*, *rosea*, *rubra*, and *purpurea*, all of which are very fine. But I find it almost impossible to get seed that is strictly pure. With *alba* will come a few that are not strictly true, and so with all. I therefore offer this variety (I suppose it is a large-flowered form of the *D. purpurea*) in mixed

colors, and I believe my patrons will be better pleased than to have the varieties not generally of pure colors. A dozen or two will give a fine assortment.



DICENTRA CUCULLARIA.

10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., 25 for \$1.50, or \$4.50 per 100. *c.*

DIGITALIS ferruginea. Tall biennial. Height 4 to 6 ft. Native of Europe. 15 cts. each. *e.*

D. monstrosa. Strong clumps, 15 cts., \$1 per doz. *e.*

D. Sibirica (Siberian Foxglove). Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *e.*

***D. lanata** (Woolly Foxglove). 2 to 3 feet high; leaves deep green; flowers in dense racemes, gray, having an orchidaceous appearance downy, their tips white or sometimes purplish. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

D. lutea. 12 cts. each. *e.*

DORONICUM Caucasicum. Flower-heads yellow, nearly 2 inches wide, terminal, axillary, solitary. Native of Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. In mixture. My stock of this charming plant is from seed obtained of one of the most popular nurserymen of London. The plants are all of good flowering size, and of great variety of color. 8 cts. each, 65 cts. per dozen, 25 for \$1.10. *e.*

DRABA borealis. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

***D. aizoides.** 2 or 3 inches high; flowers yellow. Nice tufts, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

DRACOCEPHALUM Altaense. A native of Siberia; 6 to 9 inches high. Flowers blue, nearly 2 inches long. Not very showy. 10c. each. *d.*

D. Ruyschianum. Flowers purplish in color, 1 inch long. Height about 2 feet. A na-



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.

tive of Europe 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

D. nigricans. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *d.*

D. Virginicum. 10 cts. each. *e.*

ECHINOPS (exaltatus) commutatus. Plants 5 to 7 feet high; flower-heads white or nearly so. Native of Austria. 25 cts. each. *e.*

***E. Ritro.** 3 feet high. Flowers blue, in summer; very ornamental. South Europe. Strong plants, 20c. *e.*

ECHINACEA purpurea (Purple Cone-Flower). Sometimes called "Black Sampson" in medical use. 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. 15 cts. each. *c.*

EPIMEDIIUM (Barrenwort). Are well suited for rock-work, and like a compost of fresh loam and peat. *d.*

E. Musschlanum rubrum. A native of Japan. Flowers in short, close, simple racemes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

E. violaceum. A handsome variety of *E. macranthum*, with pale violet flowers; very pretty. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

EREMURUS robustus. Flowers peach-colored, in an elongated raceme. Plant 8 to 9 feet high; a beautiful and striking plant. Set about a foot deep, with some protection in winter. \$1.80 each. *c.*

ERIGERON glaucus. A pretty perennial of Western North America, bearing heads of purple flowers in summer and autumn. Height 6 to 12 in. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*



ERYTHRONIUM. (See page 13.)



FUNKIA. (Plantain Lily.)

***ERYSIMUM ochroleucum.** Flowers pale yellow, scarcely scented. A native of the Alps of Jura. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts., \$1.10 per doz. *c.*

E. pulchellum. Flowers sulphur-yellow; plant about a foot high; a pretty perennial, compact in growth. 10 cts. each. *c.*

***ERYNGIUM amethystinum.** A grand and handsome plant, suitable for any position in the flower-border. It is quite hardy and a strong-growing species, about 3 feet high, with handsome, shiny, lacinated foliage and heads of amethystine-blue flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

E. planum. Flowers in blue, roundish heads; plant about 2 feet high. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d.*

ERYTHRONIUM (Dog's-tooth Violet). About a dozen or fifteen kinds of this very interesting plant are grown here, but as they can only be transplanted with success in late summer or autumn, I will not offer them until my autumn supplement is sent out.

EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). 2 to 3 feet, high-branching, bearing many pure white bracts around the true flowers; a pretty plant, and useful for cutting. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40c. *b.*

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily). These handsome, hardy herbaceous plants have solitary flowers in the axils of their bracts, forming a raceme. Their broadly ovate or cordate leaves are as attractive as the flowers. Fine for the lawn, shrubbery border, beds or rock-work. The ground should be spaded to a good depth and well-enriched with composted manure before planting.

F. subcordata (White Plantain Lily). Valuable because it blooms late in autumn. 25c. each. *c.*

***F. Thomas Hogg.** One of the very best. Foliage banded by pure white; flowers large, purplish lilac, in September. 50 cts. each. *d.*

F. undulata variegata. Foliage erinkled, variegated with white. 25 cts. each. *d.*

FRITILLARIA imperialis (Crown Imperial). 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*

GAILLARDIA aristata grandiflora. Flower-heads yellow, 2 to 3 inches wide; plant a foot or two high. A native of the United States. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

***G. Choice Mixed.** 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts.

***GENTIANA** (Gentian). These are among the most beautiful of hardy plants. They need plenty of moisture during their growth, though perfect drainage is necessary. A deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed and around the plants, is a good preparation for them.



GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM.

With such protection, does well in any soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

G. sanguineum. A nice border or rock-plant. Flowers large, deep crimson-purple, produced in great profusion all summer. Europe and Western Asia. 15 cts. each. *d.*

GNAPHALIUM leontopodium (Edelweiss). This is the plant so largely collected for sale by the peasants of Switzerland. It likes firm, well drained, sandy soil. Nice for exposed rock-work. The terminal flower heads are enveloped in woolly bracts. Height 6 inches. 20 cts. *c.*

GALAX aphylla (Southern Colt's-foot). A pretty evergreen, with shining leaves. Its wand-like spikes of small but rather pretty white flowers are inferior to its foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. *d.*

HELIANTHUS orgyalis. Plant 6 feet high; flower-heads yellow. A very graceful autumnal-flowering perennial. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). About 6 to 15 inches high, with large, nearly white flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Thrives in moist garden soil, but prefers rich, well-drained but *moist loam*. It is said that a good top-dressing of well-composted manure, put on after flowering, is very beneficial. 25 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*

H. purpurascens. 6 to 10 inches high; flowers purplish red, 2 inches wide. A variety of *H. odoratus*. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

G. Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). A strong-growing northern species, with blue flowers an inch long, in clusters. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

***G. acaulis.** Forms pretty cushions of glossy foliage, from which come numerous, erect, bell-shaped flowers; deep blue. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b.*

G. alba. A pretty native species, with white flowers. 25 cts. each. *c.*

G. Pneumonanthe (Wind-Flower). Flowers deep blue; plants 6 to 12 inches high. A native of Britain. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

G. Thebetica. 25 cts. each.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. A pretty perennial, native of Europe. 2 to 3 feet high, bearing its very numerous small whitish flowers in panicles. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

G. repens. 6 inches high; flowers white or pale rose. A native of the Alps. A fine rock plant. 5 cts. each. *c.*

G. rigida. 15 cts. each. *c.*

GERANIUM incisum. A handsome species from Washington and Oregon, with rose-purple flowers nearly an inch wide. It needs a covering of leaves or hay in winter.



HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS.

HEPATICA (Liverwort). These are very charming early-flowering plants, which thrive best in a rich, well-drained soil and partial shade. They do better when left undisturbed year after year, and form larger clumps.

H. acutiloba, or **angulosa**. A fine species, coming into flower about as soon as the snow melts in spring. 10 ets. each, 75 ets. per dozen. *c.*

H. triloba. A fine native of our woods, coming into bloom in early spring. 10c. ea., 75c. per doz. *c.*

H. triloba, White. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

H. triloba, Blue. 12 ets. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

H. triloba, Red. 12 ets. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

H. triloba, Double Red. 15 ets. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

***HESPERIS matronalis** (Damask Violet, or Dame's-Rocket).

Flowers various, sweet-scented in the evening; plant 2 to 3 feet high. A native of South Europe and Russian Asia. A handsome perennial; useful for borders. Fine, strong clumps, 15 ets. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 ets. *d.*

HEMEROCALLIS (Day-Lily).

H. Dumortieri. Orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. 1 to 1½ feet high. Japan and Siberia. 25 ets. each. *d.*

H. fulva. Flowers about 3 inches wide; plant 2 to 3 feet high. Europe. 15c. ea., \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

H. flava. Flowers orange-yellow, fragrant; plant 2 feet high. South Europe, Siberia and Japan. 20 ets. each. *d.*

HELIOPSIS lævis (Ox-Eye). Flower-heads yellow, showy; plant 1 to 4 feet high. 15 cts. each. *c.*

HIBISCUS moscheutos. This handsome malvaceous plant grows about 3 feet high, and bears many large rose-colored flowers, often 6 inches wide, much resembling a hollyhock. It is a fine bog-plant, but thrives in any good loamy or sandy soil. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

H. Californicus. Handsome large white flowers, with reddish purple center. 25 ets. each. *c.*

H. militaris. About the same height as Moscheutos, with rose-colored flowers, but they do not expand as much as that species, and are not so showy. Moist soil. 15 ets. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

H. incanus. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

HOUSTONIA purpurea. 8 to 15 inches high, with numerous small, white flowers all summer. Thrives in sun and shade. 15 ets. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

HYDRASTIS Canadensis (Orange-Root). More interesting on account of its large green leaves and raspberry-like fruit, which lasts a long time, than for its flowers. The latter are greenish white, and not showy, but the plant does admirably in the shade, and for this reason is quite useful. 15 ets. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

HYACINTHUS candicans. Flowers pure white, large, funnel-shaped; drooping and fragrant racemes a foot long in strong specimens. A fine, hardy bulb; a native of South Africa. Easy of culture in any rich garden soil. 6 cts. each, 50 ets. per dozen. *d.*

HYPERICUM Richeri. 20 ets. each. *c.*

HYPOXIS erecta (Star Grass). Flowers yellow; likes partial shade. 10 cts. each, 75c. per doz. *a.*

***HYPOLEUCA Helvetia**. Bright yellow flowers resembling the dandelion, but are four times as large. 20 ets. each, 2 for 35 ets.

IBERIS Tenoreana. About 6 inches high. Flowers whitish purple, in umbels. A fine perennial from southwest Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

I. Gibraltarica. Flowers white, usually suffused with pink or red, in corymbose heads; *early spring*. 1 to 2 feet high. A showy, handsome but straggling half-hardy evergreen. Needs good drainage. 20 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***I. sempervirens** (Evergreen Candytuft). Flowers pure white, in long racemes; spring and summer; 9 to 12 inches high. Well adapted to every style of gardening, and one of the best perennials grown. Southern Europe. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets., \$1.10 per dozen. *d.*



HEMEROCALLIS. (Day Lily.)

IRIS Germanica and I. Kæmpferi. Fine strong plants of these two favorite sorts. \$1 per dozen. *c.*

I. prismatica. Flowers bright lilac-blue; plant 1 to 2 feet high. 20 cts. each. *c.*

I. verna. A pretty little crested species, with yellow flowers; from North Carolina. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

I. Sibirica (Siberian Iris). Flowers 2 or 3 in cluster, bright lilac-blue. Needs full sunlight, with rich, damp soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

I. versicolor. 10 to 20 inches high, with handsome blue and white flowers. Does well in ordinary soil or in the bog-garden. Fine for planting out on margins of ponds or brooks. 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen, or lower rates per 100. *e.*

I. cristata. A charming blue-flowered species, not only on account of its flowers, but its dark, fresh green foliage is very fine. It is a free-grower, forming dense beds of dark green foliage; very fine for the rockery. Its only fault is that it sometimes spreads beyond the limits assigned to it; yet, it is not a troublesome plant to manage. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *d.*

I. Bohemica. 15 cts. each. *c.*

I. Fischeri. 15 cts. each. *c.*

I. Missouriensis. Lilac-purple, 15 cts. *c.*

I. tuberosa. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *a.*

I. Virginica. 15 cts. each. *c.*

I. Susiana. 25 cts. each. *a.*

JASIONE perennis. About a foot high. Leaves rather hairy; stem erect, simple; flowers blue, dispersed in large sub-globed heads. A fine perennial. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*



IRIS.

I. bracteata. 25 cts. each. *c.*

KRIGIA (Cynthia) Virginica. 10 inches high; flowers yellow. 15 cts. each. *c.*

LEPACHYS pinnata. A pretty native. One of the Composite family; often 4 feet high; branching. The heads are single, on the ends of the branches. Flower-heads are 3 inches or more wide, and the half-drooping habit gives distinction to the plant. 20c. *e.*

LEWISIA rediviva. This curious and hardy herbaceous perennial is well suited for rock-work in sun, in crevices where the roots can get moisture, without stagnancy. Blooms only in the sun. Flowers usually pink, nearly white center; roots said to be edible. A dry, gravelly, sunny situation suits it. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

LIATRIS (Blazing Star, or Button Snake-Root). A class of plants belonging to the natural order of Compositæ, with purple or white flower-heads. They make pretty border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

**L. cylindracea.* Flower-heads purple, large, 15 cts. each. *d.*

**L. pycnostachya* (Kansas Gay Feather). Flowers pale purple, in dense cylindrical spikes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

**L. scariosa.* Flower-heads purple, nearly 2 inches wide; plant 2 feet high. 15c. ea. 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

**L. spicata.* Flower-heads purple, sessile, in spikes 6 to 15 inches long; plant 1 to 2 ft. high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*



LEUCOCRINUM montanum. A small plant from Northern California. One of the Lily family; flowers white. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

LILIUM (Lily). Probably no genus of cultivated plants is so well known and highly prized as this. The species are among the grandest and most beautiful of cultivated bulbs. Their variously colored flowers, often agreeably fragrant, are indispensable to a well-selected collection of hardy plants. About all of the species are hardy in well drained soil. It is well, however, as a precaution against very severe frost, to cover the bulbs in autumn. A few inches of horse-manure, well mixed with straw, as it often is when it comes fresh from the stable, makes a very good covering; besides, the rains and melting snows carry the fertilizing strength of this down into the soil before it is removed in the spring. Thus, it answers a double purpose. Occasionally there is a species that might be injured by the manure, but I have found it an excellent covering for all I have grown. Coconut fiber is also recommended, and pine needles, when available, are very good. A foot of snow is the best protection of all, but this cannot be relied on. Two or three inches of forest leaves, with a thin layer of swale hay to hold them in place, is also good. Some of the stronger-growing kinds are well suited for planting among shrubbery. In the cultivation of Lilies, the first and most important requirement is good drainage. If the soil itself is not suited to the species, it may be easily modified by the use of such mixtures as sand, peat and leaf-mold, but without the drainage all such are useless. Most Lilies prefer peat, and when this is obtainable, a mixture with loam and leaf-mold is very beneficial. It is well, however, to have it well composted. Raw peat taken freshly from the bed or bog should be used with caution. It is well not to allow the bulbs to be exposed to the air or light any great length of time; the outside scales of such exposed bulbs wither, which greatly diminishes their strength. It is, therefore, generally better to obtain bulbs fresh from the nursery, which, if packed immediately after lifting in damp sphagnum moss, will stand a journey of 8 or 12 days, and arrive in the most perfect condition. Care should be taken to plant such as quickly as possible after their arrival, and they should not be unpacked until after the soil is prepared for them. Lilies often do much better the second or third year after planting. They seem to require time to establish themselves, especially if they are such as have been long out of the ground. Bulbs fresh from the nursery, taken up with their entire roots and packed so their roots do not dry or wither, do not usually take so much time to get a start. It is generally believed that the best time to set Lilies is in autumn, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely.



LILIUM AURATUM. (See page 18.)

LILIUM, continued.

Even with their buds well started, if these are not injured, they go right ahead. With bulbs that have started out of the ground it is quite different. Such bulbs seldom do as well. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the bed, roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. Do not let the bulbs come in contact with this enriched soil. Place a third of an inch or more of clear sand or light loam under, or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep, nor too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then after they are up, say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. But when no mulch is given, I would set 6 inches deep. Well decayed peat is also an excellent mulch. It keeps the bulbs cool and holds the moisture.

L. auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan). Flowers white, with a central band of yellow and numerous deep purple spots. Summer. Plant 2 to 4 feet high, with not rarely 20 flowers per plant, 8 to 12 inches wide when fully expanded; very fragrant. A splendid, grand species, of which there are many varieties in cultivation. I have a fine stock of this Lily. First size, 10 to 11 inches in circumference, fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per dozen; *c*; second size, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, nice flowering bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

L. Boulanderi. A rare and dwarf species; a native of Oregon, with very dark red (almost black) flowers about 2 inches long, somewhat funnel-shaped, 1½ inches wide. \$1.50 each. *c*.

L. bulbiferum. This desirable plant is a native of Europe. Stems 2 to 4 feet high, erect; flowers red, slightly cottony, about 2¼ inches long. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c*.

L. Brownii. Three or four flowers, sometimes 7 or 8 inches long, partly drooping; purplish outside, white within. Stem 3 to 4 feet high. \$1 each, 2 for \$1.70. *c*.

L. coridion. A small plant from Japan. Flowers bright yellow, with brown spots. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *a*.

L. concolor. Flowers bright, red about 2 inches long, in corymbs of 5 or 6. Stem 1 to 3 feet high; bulb small. A native of China. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *a*.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; they do best when left undisturbed after they are once planted. Should be planted in late summer or early autumn. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per dozen. *c*.

L. Canadense (Common Meadow Lily). Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Plant 2 to 5 feet high; easy of culture. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c*.

L. Canadense rubrum. Flowers deep red. 15 cts. each. *c*.

L. Canadense flavum. Flowers clear yellow. 15c. ea. *c*.

L. cordifolium giganteum. A rare Lily from Japan. 50 cts. each. *d*.

L. Catanæ. 20 cts. each. *c*.

L. Catesbæi. A slender species from the southern states. Flowers bright orange-red. Needs moist, sandy soil and protection in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per dozen. *a*.

L. chalcidonicum or **monodelphum**. Blooms in autumn. Flowers bright yellow, with claret-red at base, borne in a terminal, pyramidal cluster. A native of Northern Persia. Stem 3 to 5 feet high. 30 cts. each, 2 for 50 cts. *d*.

L. Columbianum. A small, slender species from Oregon and British Columbia. Flowers small, reddish orange. A rather pretty species, which seems to prefer a heavy loam to sandy soil, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per dozen. *c*.



LILIUM CANADENSE,

- LILIUM calicsum.** Flowers small, bright scarlet. Stem erect, 1 to 3 ft. high. Japan. See each. *c.*
- L. Carniolicum** (Carniolian Lily). Flowers bright orange-yellow, sometimes turning to scarlet; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; June and July. Stem 2 to 3 feet, erect, stout. Native of Southern Europe. 25 cts. each. *c.*
- L. Dalmaticum.** 25 ets. each. *d.*
- L. davuricum.** Flowers umbellate or shortly racemose; beautiful scarlet. Stem 2 to 3 feet high, slender. A fine Siberian species. 20 cts. each. *d.*
- L. elegans incomparable.** 25 cts. each. *c.*
- L. elegans semiflore-pleno.** 25 cts. each. *c.*
- L. elegans fulgens** (Batemanniae). A fine variety, having flowers blotched with red. 15c. each, 2 for 25 ets., \$1.10 per doz. *d.*
- L. elegans atropurpureum.** 25 cts. each. *c.*
- L. elegans** (Thunbergii). Flowers pale scarlet, scarcely spotted, 5 to 6 inches wide. A fine Japanese species. 20 ets. each, 2 for 35 ets. *d.*
- L. excelsum.** Flowers yellow, tinged with dull red. Stem often 6 feet high, slender. Supposed to be a hybrid. 40 cts. each. *d.*
- L. Grayi.** This handsome native is but little known to cultivators. It is, however, an easy one to grow in well-drained, loamy soil. Height about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The flower is a deep, reddish orange, quite dark, thickly spotted within, nearly horizontal. The petals do not reflex like many other species. This is a distinct and very desirable species. Price, for autumn delivery, 50 ets. each, 2 for 80 cts. *c.*
- L. Humboldtii.** Stem stout, 4 to 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. There are frequently 6 to 10 fine flowers on a stalk; flowers of a fine reddish orange color. It needs a warm, sandy soil, and requires some time to become established. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. *c.*
- L. Hansonii.** Stem 3 to 4 feet high, slender. Flowers reddish orange, 4 to 10 in a cluster. A rare Japanese species. \$1 each, 2 for \$1.60. *d.*
- L. Henryi.** A fine new species recently discovered in China. Flowers orange-yellow, somewhat like those of *L. speciosum* in size and shape. One of the easiest to grow. \$3 each. *d.*
- L. Kramerii.** Stem 3 to 4 feet high, slender; flowers large, white, slightly reddish, broadly funnel-shaped, 6 or 7 inches long. Very handsome. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*
- L. longiflorum.** This splendid species has pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long; fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*
- L. Leichtlinii.** 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers bright yellow, with purplish red spots within, tinged with purple outside. 60 ets. each, 3 for \$1.50. *c.*
- L. Leichtlinii, Red.** Taller, with red flowers. 60 ets. each, 3 for \$1.50. *c.*
- L. martagon** (Turk's Cap). Flowers dull purplish red, with numerous spots of dark purple; pendulous; often 20 flowers. Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*
- L. nepalense.** Flowers of good size; nearly white, purple toward the base within; 4 to 5 inches long. Probably will not bear frost, but does finely in this climate if protected. Central Himalayas. \$2 each. *c.*
- L. Parryi.** This handsome species from Southern California and Arizona grows from 2 to 6 feet high, bearing pale yellow, fragrant, horizontal flowers, which are spotted with chocolate-red. It needs a moist, sandy soil, with a good mulch of peat. 40 cts. each. *c.*
- L. Pardalinum.** This Californian species has bright orange-red flowers, with a lighter orange center, and large purple spots on the lower half. Stems 3 to 7 feet high. Fine species. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*



LILIUM SUPERBUM. (See page 20.)

LILIAM parvum. A small Californian species, 1 to 2 feet high, erect, slender; flowers bright orange-red. Likes a sandy soil. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *b.*

L. Philadelphicum. One of four common natives. 1 to 4 feet high, with 1 to 4 bright orange-red flowers. Prefers a sandy soil. 15 cts. each, 3 for 35 cts., \$1 per doz. *a.*

L. pomponium aureum. A fine, large Lily from Northern Italy and Southern France. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. *e.*

L. pomponium rubrum. A smaller form. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. *b.*

L. rubescens. A variety of Washingtonianum. 40 cts. each. *c.*

***L. superbum (Turk's-Cap Lily).** This has bright orange flowers, with dark spots; 3 to 4 inches long. Grows 4 to 6 feet high. A fine native Lily. 12c. each, \$1 per doz., 25 for \$1.60. *d.*

L. superbum var. Carolinianum. A smaller form, which flowers with me a little earlier. 25 cts. each. *c.*

L. speciosum punctatum. 35c. *d.*

L. speciosum album. A very desirable Lily, with pure white flowers. Fine bulbs, 8 to 9 in. in circumference, 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per dozen. *d.*

L. speciosum rubrum. An elegant late-blooming Japan Lily, 1 to 3 feet high. Fine, large bulbs, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d.*

L. speciosum Melpomene. Is darker than rubrum; very handsome. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d.*

L. Tekasima. 20 cts. each. *c.*

L. tenuifolium. A small but beautiful early-blooming species from Siberia. 6 to 12 inches high, slender. Flowers usually solitary,

drooping or partly erect, bright scarlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *b.*

L. tigrinum (Common Tiger Lily). Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with brown spots, 8 cts. each, 2 for 15 cts., 60 cts. per dozen. *c.*

L. tigrinum, Double. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*

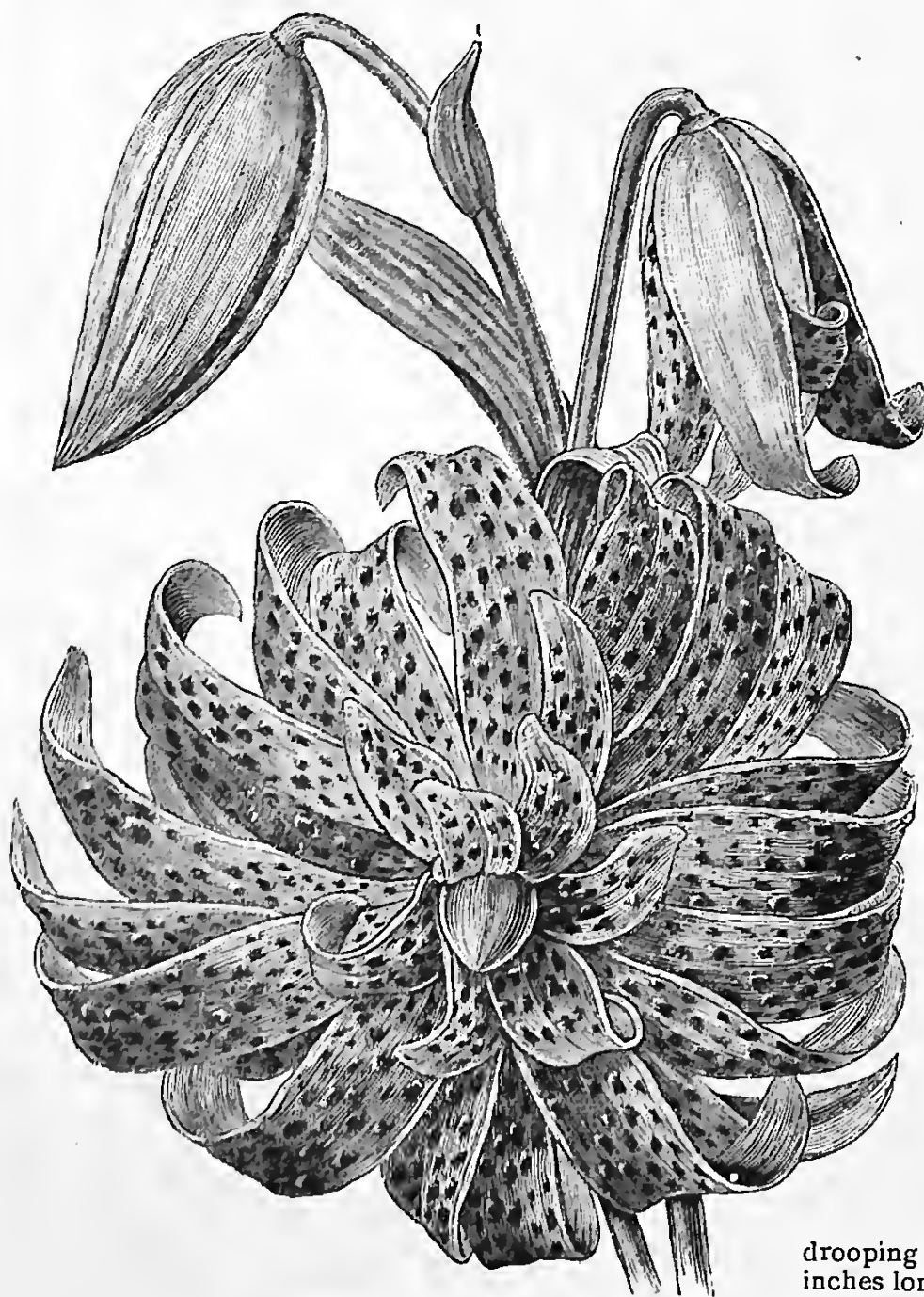
L. tigrinum splendens. Spots on petals fewer and larger than in the others. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. *c.*

L. umbellatum. Flowers bright red, with black spots. A strong, handsome, hardy plant. Extra fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

L. Wallichianum superbum. Much superior to the typical plant, both in its flowers and vigor of constitution. It is one of the finest trumpet-flowered species. The flowers are often 10 inches long, nearly white outside, shaded with chocolate, and within shaded with primrose yellow. It probably will not stand frost, but may be taken up and wintered in a cellar in sand, or covered in autumn, so as to exclude all frost. It is a native of the Himalayas. Fine bulbs, \$1 each. *d.*

L. Washingtonianum. Flowers white, fragrant, tinted with purple. 40 cts. each. *c.*

L. Wallacei. About 15 inches high, with pretty salmon-yellow flowers, erect, and 3 to 4 inches wide. One of the surest to succeed. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per dozen, 25 for \$1.80. *b.*



LILIAM TIGRINUM FL. PL.

LINUM Austriacum (Austrian Flax). Flowers pale bluish purple. June or July. A pretty species, 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz. *c.*



LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS.

***L. flavum.** Flowers golden yellow, numerous, in dense branched heads. A handsome plant, not very hardy, but will withstand severe weather if slightly protected. 15 cts. each, three for 30 cts. *d.*

LOBELIA Cardinalis (Cardinal-Flower). A fine, showy species, 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms, in a rather loose terminal raceme. It grows naturally in wet, boggy soils or along the margins of brooks; yet, it not only answers well as a bog-plant, but thrives in any ordinary garden soil. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100. *b.*

***L. syphilitica** (Great Lobelia). Much like the preceding, but with blue flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

***LUPINUS polyphyllus.** Flowers generally dark blue; spring and autumn. Plant about 4 feet high; a native of Columbia. 20 cts. each. *d.*

***L. perennis.** A strong-growing, hardy, native perennial, with blue flowers. Likes a sandy soil. 15 cts. each. *d.*

LYCHNIS (Rose Campion). An interesting and showy class of hardy perennial plants, easy of culture in any ordinary garden soil. A light loam suits them best.

The following species are among the best:

***L. Alpina.** Flowers pink, in close, compact heads, half an inch wide; plant 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. 15 cts. each. *c.*

***L. chalcidonica.** Flowers scarlet, in dense corymbose clusters, 18 to 40 inches high. Russia. Thrives best in sandy loam, well enriched with composted manure. 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

***L. chalcidonica, White.** 20 cts. each. *d.*

***L. grandiflora gigantea.** Flowers scarlet, 2 inches wide, solitary. 8 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

***L. diurna rosea.** Flowers purplish rose, panicle terminal, many-flowered. A native of Britain. A showy and handsome species under cultivation. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

***L. Haageana.** Flowers bright scarlet, about 2 inches wide; summer. Said to be a garden hybrid, probably from *L. fulgens*. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *d.*

***L. viscaria** (German Catchfly). Flowers rosy, in close heads; plant about a foot high. Native of Europe and Siberia. A pretty plant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

L. viscaria splendens. A beautiful form, with deep red flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

MATHIOLA sinuata. 15 cts. each. *d.*

MERTENSIA Alpina. 6 to 10 inches high. Flowers light blue, disposed in close or at length loose clusters; 1 to 3 clusters per stem. A fine little Alpine. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

***M. fascicularis.** A species from Washington and Oregon. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

***M. Sibirica.** 6 to 18 inches high. Flowers purplish blue. May to July. It varies in the color of its flowers. A pretty plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

***M. paniculata.** Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Oregon. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

***M. Virginica** (Virginian Cowslip). Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with large, dark green foliage, and bearing a loose panicle of rich bluish purple flowers in early spring. If planted in spring at all, it should be early, but August or September is the better season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

MITELLA diphylla. A pretty little native 6 to 9 inches high, with many-flowered racemes of white flowers. Nice for the rockery. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. *b.*

MONARDA fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). 2 to 5 feet high. Flowers light purple. Common westward. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

***M. punctata** (Horse Mint). Stem about 2 feet high. Flowers purple, white and yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

***M. splendens.** 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

***M. didyma.** Flowers cardinal-red; leaves hairy on both surfaces. Showy. 20 cts. each. *d.*

MORINA elegans. Thrives best in a little shade. Flowers pink, crowded in whorls in the axils of the floral leaves. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

***MYOSOTIS alpestris** Victoria (Forget-me-not). Fine, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

M. palustris semperflorens. 15 cts. each. *d.*

M. dissitiflora alba. 10 cts. each. *d.*

OMPHALODES longifolia. 15 cts. each. *c.*

ÆNOTHERA riparia. Flowers yellow; small, subspicate stems. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

***Æ. fruticosa major.** Flowers deep yellow, large, having broadly obcordate petals. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b.*

***Æ. Missouriensis.** A low-growing, prostrate species, with very large, light yellow flowers 3 or 4 inches wide. A showy and interesting species. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d.*

Æ. albicaulis. Flowers white, turning purple with age. Plant 6 to 12 inches high. Colorado, California, etc. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem). 4 to 9 inches high. Flowers white, green in the middle outside. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per dozen. *a.*

***PLATYCODON grandiflorum** (Chinese Bell-flower). Plant 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers large; solitary, or few at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

***P. Mariesii.** A recently introduced form, with large flowers and dwarfer habit than the first. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

PYRETHRUM uareum (Golden Feather). This variety is much used for carpet beds and edgings. The fine, thick foliage has a yellowish or golden tinge. The flower buds should be picked off whenever they appear. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d.*

***P. Tchihatchewii.** Flower-heads with a yellowish disc and a pure white ray; small, solitary, on axillary stalks, 3 to 6 inches long. Early summer. Native of Asia Minor. Thrives nicely on slopes and dry banks. 15c. ea. *c.*

P. caucasicum. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

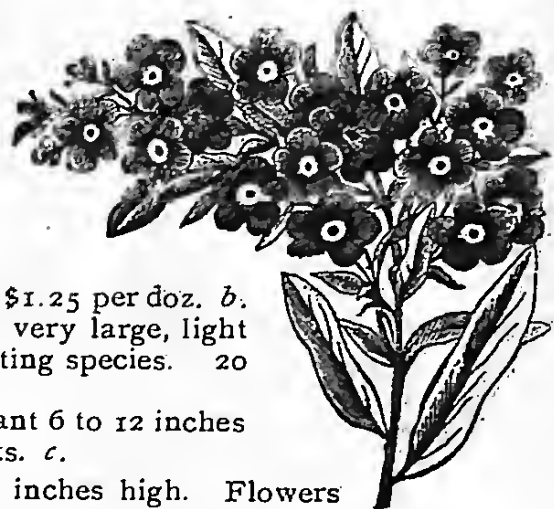
P. hybridum (Gloire de Nancy). Very beautiful. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

PRIMULA minima (Fairy Primrose). Flowers usually rose, but occasionally white, about an inch wide; mostly solitary, but sometimes two. A very small-growing species, requiring a sandy peat and loam soil. South Europe. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. *b.*

P. denticulata. Flowers small, half an inch wide; dense, round umbels; bright lilac. Plant 8 to 12 inches high. Native of the Himalayas. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. *d.*

P. cortusoides. Scape 6 or 8 inches high. Flowers in umbels; deep rose coloring in early summer. A very distinct and hardy species from Siberia. 10 cts. ea., \$1 per dozen. *c.*

P. capitata. Flowers deep violet blue, in dense round heads an inch and a half wide. A native of the Himalayas. 15 cts. ea. *b.*



MYOSOTIS.



PRIMULA.

PRIMULA officinalis (*P. versis*). Cowslip or Palswort. Flowers bright yellow, in umbels. Plant 4 to 12 inches high. Europe. 15 ets., 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

P. spectabilis. Flowers deep rosy purple, 6 to 8 in an umbel. Stalk 3 to 4 inches high. Eastern Alps. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

P. Wulfeniana. A form of the preceding. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 ets. *b*.

POLYGONATUM biflorum (Smaller Solomon's Seal). The flowers of this plant are not showy, but its foliage is good, and it thrives well in the shade. Lasts nearly the whole summer, and is quite desirable for the shady corner. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (Mandrake). A hardy perennial, with creeping root-stalks and fibrous roots. Height about 15 inches. Has large, round-lobed, peltate leaves. Flowers nodding, almost hidden by the foliage; white, an inch or two wide. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d*.

POLEMONIUM reptans. Flowers in loose-panicled corymbs; blue, sometimes white. April or May. Plant 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d*.

***P. Himalayense**. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d*.

***P. cæruleum** (Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder). An elegant border plant, 2 feet high, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. 10 cts. each. *d*.

P. grandiflorum. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d*.

POTENTILLA (formosa) Nepalensis. Flowers yellow, about an inch wide. Plant a foot high. Himalayas. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

PENTSTEMON spectabilis. 2 feet high. Flowers bluish purple; corolla an inch long. June. 10 ets. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

P. gracilentus. 20 cts. each. *c*.

P. glaber. Flowers blue or purple, sometimes violet. Plant 6 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

P. acuminatus. Flowers lilac, changing to violet. Stem about a foot high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d*.

P. pubescens. Flowers light violet or purple. A strong and hardy species. A native of New England. 10 ets. each, 90 ets. per dozen. *d*.

PHLOX. Among the hardy perennials of this genus are some of the best garden plants. The dwarf species, like *subulata* and its varieties, are very useful for rock-work. The taller kinds, like *paniculata* and *maculata*, produce some of the most delicately colored flowers, varying from pure white to dark red and purple. They are easy of culture in any good garden soil.

P. frondosa. This is a variety of *P. subulata*, very vigorous, with lilac-rose flowers. 15 cts. each, or 25 cts. *c*.

P. maculata, or decussata. Hybrids. Among these are some of the finest and most delicately colored varieties in cultivation. 25 ets. each, 2 for 40 cts. *d*.

P. pilosa. A pretty native; grows along borders of thickets. 12 to 18 inches high. Slender flowers. purple or rosy red. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets. *c*.

P. reptans. This is a low species, forming dense beds of its dark green foliage, which at flowering time is often hidden by the large rose-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d*.

P. subulata (Ground or Moss Pink). This creeping and tufted species grows in broad mats. Likes dry, sandy soil. The rose-purple flowers are very fine in their season. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets. *d*.

P. divaricata. Flowers rose-purple; pretty; a hardy native. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

PÆONIA Chinensis. Various shades. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c*.



PHLOX.



[MIXED PANSIES.

PANSIES. Royal Exhibition. Very large and beautiful flowers. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *c.*

***Pansies, Mixed, Mammoth German.** In about 20 of the finest sorts, among which are White Queen, Gloriosa Perfeeta, Purple Mantle, Mixed Giant, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Striped Mixed, Dark Colors, Little Red Ridinghood, Large Spotted Mixed. Seeds from the very finest specimens. Plants, 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen. *c.*

PAPAVER nudicaule rose (Iceland Poppy). A fine variety, with rose flowers. 25 cts. each. *d.*

***P. croceum.** A Siberian variety of nudicaule, with orange-yellow or saffron-colored flowers, large and showy. Plant 8 to 15 inches high. This plant, grown from seed last spring, began flowering in October, and continued to bloom until buried in snow. Perfect flowers were gathered after the ground had frozen an inch deep. Strong plants 10 cts., \$1 per dozen. *d.*

***P. Orientale** (Oriental Poppy). Flowers deep scarlet, usually with a dark purple spot at the base of each petal, 6 inches or more wide. Early summer. Plant 1 to 3 feet high. Native of Armenia. One of the showiest hardy perennials. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.10 per doz. *c.*

***P. nudicaule, Choice Mixed Colors.** In this we have a mixture of all the best shades, from the darkest to the lightest. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***P. nudicaule, Scarlet.** 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per dozen. *c.*

P. bracteatum. A fine variety of the Oriental Poppy. 15 cts. each. *d.*

PARDANTHUS Chinensis (Blackberry Lily). 3 to 4 feet high. Loosely many-flowered. Orange-yellow, mottled above with crimson-purple spots. Needs a rich, sandy loam soil and sheltered situation in winter. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

PARNASSIA asarifolia. Flowers white. Leaves large, kidney-shaped. 12 cts. each, 2 for 25c. *b.*

P. Californica. A Californian plant, as yet but little known in cultivation. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. *a.*

P. Caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). Flowers white. A hardy species; needs moist or wet sandy soil. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *b.*

PULMONARIA mollis. Flowers blue. In April or May. A native of Europe and Siberia. Closely allied to the genus Mertensia. Has handsome mottled foliage. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

RHEXIA Virginica (Meadow Beauty). Flowers bright purple, in cymes. July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a.*

RHEUM (Wild Rhubarb) **palmatum angustum.** Flowers in a leafy panicle. Height 5 feet. Asia. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

R. officinale. Flowers small, greenish, collected into dense spikes. Stem 8 to 10 feet high, leafy and much branched. A stately plant. Thibet. 20 cts. each.

R. undulatum. A tall native of Siberia. 4 to 5 feet high. 20 cts. each.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. 2 to 7 feet high, with large yellow flowers with dark purple centers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

R. (Newmanii) speciosa. Flower-heads 2 to 4 inches wide, orange-colored, with black-purple center. A fine plant 2 to 3 feet high. 25 cts. each. *c.*

SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Blood-Root). An early-blooming, hardy perennial, with large heart-shaped leaves and a white flower over an inch across. Fine for the shady corner or parts of the rockery. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per dozen. *b.*

***SAPONARIA ocymoides** (Rock Soapwort). This elegant, hardy, trailing perennial is a native of Switzerland, Italy, etc. Flowers red or pink, in paniced bundles. Very fine in ornamentation of rock-work. 12 cts. each. \$1 per dozen. *d.*

SAXIFRAGA Virginiensis. A small native, with white flowers in early spring. 8 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz. *b.*

SEDUM Anacampseros. Flowers violet, numerous; stems creeping. Siberia. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

S. Maximowiczii. Flowers in a dense, flat, spreading cyme; yellow. Late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan. 15 cts. *c.*

S. maximum. Flowers white, with red spots. Stems 1 to 2 feet high; erect. Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each.

S. Nevii. A fine species from the south. Flowers white, forming dense tufts or mats. Fine for edging or the rock-garden. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. ternatum. Stems spreading. 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers white. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c. *c.*

S. spectabile. Flowers numerous, half an inch wide, pink, in flat-topped cymes. Stems 1½ inches to a foot high. Probably a native of Japan. 15 cts. each. *c.*

S. hybridum. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen. *c.*

SENECIO aureus (Golden Ragwort). 1 to 3 feet high, with numerous bright golden yellow flowers. Bogs, moist ground, or in ordinary soil. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. *b.*

SILENE acaulis (Cushion Pink, or Moss Campion). Flowers pink, or rarely white, half an inch wide. Plant about 2 inches high. A densely tufted perennial. A native of Europe. Also found on the summit of Mt. Washington. 15 cts. each. *b.*

S. Elizabethæ. 25 cts. each. *c.*

S. Pennsylvanica. 4 to 8 inches high. Flowers pink. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

S. pumila. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. rupestris. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. Schafta. Flowers purple; erect. Peduncles bearing 1 or 2 flowers from June to October. 6 inches high. A native of Prussia. A fine little plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. Virginica (Fire Pink). Flowers deep crimson, few and loosely cymose. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.10 per dozen. *c.*

SCUTELLARIA macrantha. Flowers an inch long, blue. Eastern Asia. 10c. each, 80c. per doz. *c.*

SPIGELIA Marilandica (Maryland Pink-Root). Plant 6 to 18 inches high. Flowers more than an inch long, cardinal-red outside, yellow within. Likes shade. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

§**SILPHIUM perfoliatum**. A tall and rather coarse plant with large yellow flower heads. 20c. each. *c.*

STATICE Tatarica (*S. incana*). Flowers bright ruby red. Leaves in tufts at the base. Plant a foot high. 20 cts. each. *c.*

SOLIDAGO nemoralis (Golden-Rod). Flowers very bright yellow, beginning early in August. Racemes dense, at length recurved. Common in dry, sterile fields. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

***STACHYS lanata**. Flowers striped, in many-flowered whorls. Leaves very thick and soft. Stalk and leaves clothed with dense wool. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

SMILACINA stellata. A foot or more high. Leaves dark green. Flowers white, in a raceme. Fruit striped with dark red. Will grow in shade or sun, or in the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

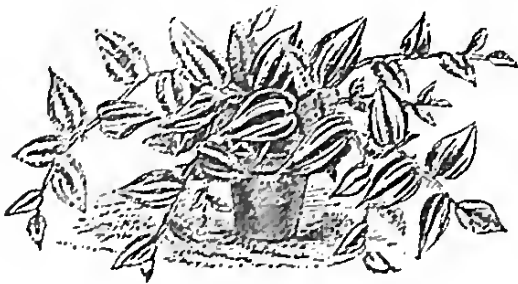


SILENE.



SOLIDAGO NEMORALIS. (Golden-Rod.)

STYLOPHORUM diphyllum (Celandine Poppy). A fine, early-blooming plant, growing a foot high, and forming fine, large clumps of dark green foliage, among which come numerous large, showy yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c*.



TRADESCANTIA.

THALICTRUM minus. Flowers yellow, green, droop-ing in lax panicles. Summer. Northern Europe. Fine foliage. 10c. ea., \$1 per doz. *c*.

***THERMOPSIS Caroliniana**. A fine native of the state from which it takes its name. About 2 feet high, having bright yellow flowers along the upper part of the stalk. 25c. ea. *d*.

T. Thabacea. 25 cts. each. *d*.

TIARELLA cordifolia (False Mitrewort, or Foam-Flower). A plant of much beauty in leaf or flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and thriving in almost any soil and position. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or, if not too dry, in the full sunlight. Flowers creamy white, star-shaped, on stems well above the foliage. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b*.

TRADESCANTIA Virginica (Spiderwort). This is a fine decorative plant for naturalizing among shrubbery, along the margins of woodland walks, etc. They form fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, and bear numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers in great profusion. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c*.

TROLLIUS (Globe-Flower). One of the most attractive groups of early spring flowers. They like plenty of moisture and thin shade.

T. Asiaticus. 12 to 18 inches high. Flowers dark yellow. Siberia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

T. Europæus (Golden Ball). 6 to 24 inches high. Leafy. Flowers pale yellow. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

T. giganteus. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

T. laxus (American Globe-Flower). Flowers somewhat resemble those of the buttercup, but are larger and lighter. It is an early bloomer. Likes moisture and shade. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c. *b*.

***TUNICA saxifraga**. Flowers pink. A small, hardy perennial from Central and Southern Europe. Thrives in any light soil. Fine for planting on rock-work and in front of the mixed border. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. *c*.

TRITOMA Rooperi. Flowers orange and turning yellow. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

T. uvaria grandiflora (Red-hot-poker Plant). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

TRILLIUM (American Wood Lily, Indian Shamrock, or Three-leaved Nightshade). These early blooming perennials are useful for shaded situations. They are among the first to appear in spring, and their dark green leaves are pretty after the flowers are past. They like a moist, well-drained soil, with an abundance of leaf-mold or peat worked into it. Early autumn is the best time for planting, yet it may be successfully done in the spring if taken before it has made much growth.

T. cernuum. This species has a nodding white flower. Grows about 15 inches high, and bears a large, bright red berry in fruit. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, *a*.

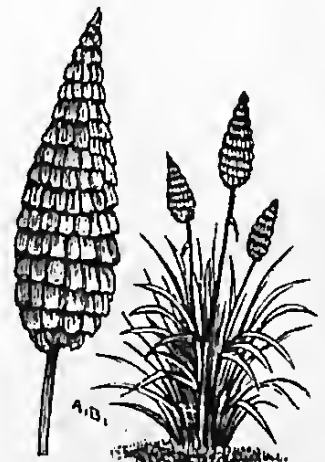
T. erectum (Purple-flowered Trillium). A common species in cold woods, with medium-sized purple flowers and large, rhomboid, dark green leaves. Fine for cool, shady situations. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b*.

T. erectum album. A fine variety, with white flowers. 10c. ea., \$1 doz. *b*.

T. sessile. 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers dark purple, not very showy, but the large, usually variegated deep green leaves are among the handsomest. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *a*.

T. sessile, var. Californicum. I am greatly pleased with this plant. The large, almost pure white petals are very fine, and the foliage is large and rich, making a nice background to the flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c*.

T. nivale (Small White Trillium). The earliest species. 2 to 4 inches high. Petals white. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *a*.



TRITOMA.



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

TRILLIUM grandiflorum. This is generally considered the finest species. It is really a charming plant, blooming in early spring, and bearing a large, pure white flower, which when fully expanded is not rarely 3 inches wide, turning to light rose with age. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. Price per 100 or 1,000 upon application. *a.*

T. erythocarpum (Painted Trillium). Flowers white, with purple stripes; very fine. 20 cts. each. *a.*

T. recurvatum. A western species, with brown-purple flowers and green leaves blotched with white. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *a.*

T. ovatum. A white-flowered species from Oregon. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *a.*

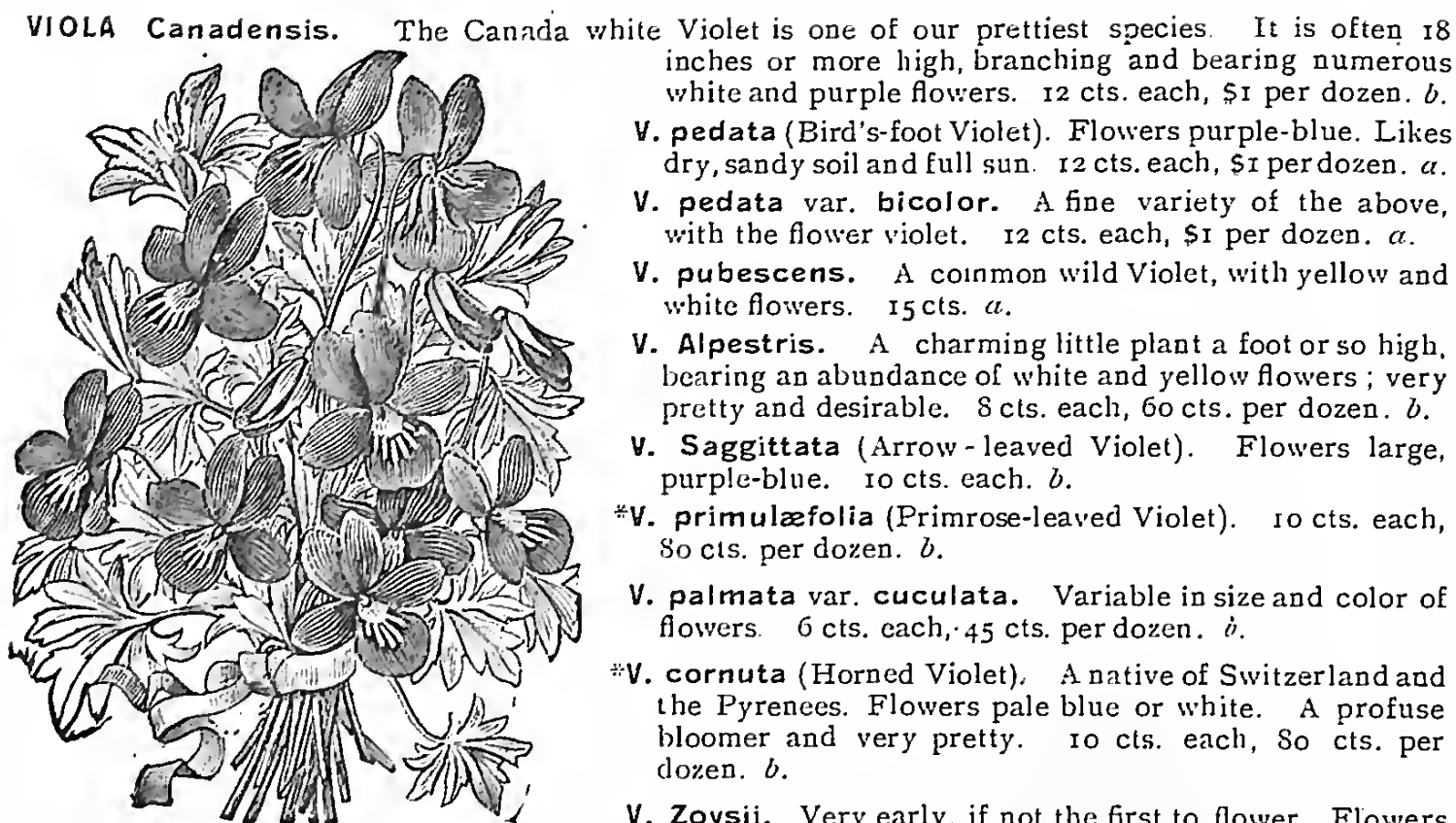
T. stylosum. I am very much pleased with this plant. Although not so large as *T. grandiflorum*, its flowers and foliage are more durable. At first the flowers are white or pale rose, but with age turn to a darker shade, and this change is not the change of decay. They retain their full freshness long after the change. The flowers last a long time, and then the three good-sized leaves last after those of other sorts are dried up and gone. All points considered, it is one of the best species. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b.*

UVULARIA grandiflora (Bellwort). 12 to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and light, pendent flowers. Fine for shaded locations. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *b.*

VERBASCUM Chaixii (Nettle-leaved Mullein). Flowers yellow. Plant 3 feet high. South and Central Europe. 12 cts. each. *c.*

V. phœniceum. Very effective free-growing perennial, producing many erect spikes 2 feet in height, thickly set with white, purple, rose and red flowers. 12 cts. each. *c.*

VERBASCUM nigrum. (Dark Mullein). Flowers bright yellow; very pretty. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Western Asia. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *d.*



VIOLA PEDATA.

- VIOLA Canadensis.** The Canada white Violet is one of our prettiest species. It is often 18 inches or more high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*
- V. pedata** (Bird's-foot Violet). Flowers purple-blue. Likes dry, sandy soil and full sun. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a.*
- V. pedata** var. **bicolor.** A fine variety of the above, with the flower violet. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a.*
- V. pubescens.** A common wild Violet, with yellow and white flowers. 15 cts. *a.*
- V. Alpestris.** A charming little plant a foot or so high, bearing an abundance of white and yellow flowers; very pretty and desirable. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen. *b.*
- V. Sagittata** (Arrow-leaved Violet). Flowers large, purple-blue. 10 cts. each. *b.*
- *V. primulæfolia** (Primrose-leaved Violet). 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *b.*
- V. palmata** var. **cuculata.** Variable in size and color of flowers. 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per dozen. *b.*
- *V. cornuta** (Horned Violet). A native of Switzerland and the Pyrenees. Flowers pale blue or white. A profuse bloomer and very pretty. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *b.*
- V. Zoysii.** Very early, if not the first to flower. Flowers violet, purple and white. A charming species. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *b.*
- V. rostrata** (Long-spurred Violet). 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers pale violet. Found on shaded hill-sides. 10 cts. each. *b.*
- V. blanda** (Sweet-scented Violet). A small species with white flowers. 10 cts. each. *a.*
- VERONICA paniculata.** Amethystine-blue flowers in loose, many-flowered racemes. 3 feet high. Southeastern Europe. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*
- V. incana.** Flowers blue in racemes. Plant 2 feet high. Native of Russia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*
- *V. repens.** A low, creeping species. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*
- V. spicata.** Flowers bright blue, in a dense spike. Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*
- V., Mixed Sorts.** 15 cts. each. *c.*
- V. gentianoides.** 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*
- V. longifolia.** About 2 feet high, with lilac flowers. Central Europe. 10c. each, 80c. per doz. *c.*
- YUCCA filamentosa** (Adam's Needle, or Bear's Grass). 4 to 8 feet high. The leaves form a rosette at the base 1 to 2 feet high. Flower large, creamy white, borne in a branching panicle, often 200 on a plant. Well suited to city dooryards or lawns; of a distinctly tropical appearance when in flower. 20 cts. each. *c.*
- ZYGADENUS venenosus.** 10 cts. each. *b.*
- Z. paniculatus.** 10 cts. each. *b.*



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Hardy Terrestrial Orchids.

This charming group contains some of the most showy, hardy plants in cultivation. The Cypripediums, for example, are some of them—very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing well have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with now and then an exception, force well. *g*

TREATMENT.

- (*w.*) Plenty of moisture, in peat and loam, and in the shade; answer very well for bog-plants.
- (*x.*) Always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.
- (*y.*) Heavy calcareous soil, or mixed with fine limestone.
- (*z.*) Good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale (Adam and Eve, or Putty-Root).

- (*z.*) One of our native Orchids, which is not as showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dries down about the time of flowering, or soon after; very hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule (Stemless Lady's-Slipper). (*x.*) This is another handsome native, producing flowers 2 inches in length; handsome rose. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well-drained fissures of rock-work. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

C. arietinum (Ram's-head, Lady's-Slipper). (*w.*) A pretty little native of our northern swamps, growing among and under evergreens. Petals and sepals brown; lip veined with white and red. Needs well drained, moist and sandy soil, in shade; a mixture of peat is beneficial. 20 cts. each. \$1.50 per dozen. *b.*

C. candidum (Small White Lady's-Slipper). (*x.*) A rare native species, nearly a foot high, with single flowers; white and greenish white. 15 cts. each. *b.*

C. calceolus (English Lady's Slipper). (*y.*) Bears 1 to 3 large blossoms. Sepals and petals brownish purple, sack of clear, bright yellow. Fragrant. A fine species, about a foot high. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *b.*

C. Californicum. A fine species from the northern part of California, and is also found in Oregon. In its natural home it attains a height of 2 feet. It is a leafy plant, and bears a much larger number of blossoms than most species. The sepals and petals are greenish yellow, while the lip or sack is white and tinged or spotted with pink. It requires more moisture than most species. Last season I grew it in my bog, and nearly every one of the 25 plants I had growing bloomed finely. It likes cold, springy and boggy soil, and will not thrive at all in ordinary garden soil. I have received a fresh supply the past summer, and can furnish it in larger quantities. 30 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen. *c.*



CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM.

CYPRIPEDIUM montana (occidentale). (z.) This charming little Lady's-Slipper is a native of Northern California and Oregon, and in New England needs a good protection of leaves during winter. Its delicate white and purple flowers, are among the most charming. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *b.*



HABENARIA FIMBRIATA.

C. parviflorum (Small Yellow Lady's-Slipper). (*w*, *x*, or *z*.) One of the best native Orchids. 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple, spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. One of the best hardy Orchids for permanent planting 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b.*

C. pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's-Slipper). (*w*, *x*, or *z*.) Resembles the Parviflorum, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per dozen. *b.*

C. spectabile (Showy Lady's-Slipper). (*w*.) This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems. 2 feet or more high. The sack is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing as for out of doors, in a moist, shaded situation in peat. Fine, strong plants, that will bloom the first year. 20 cts. each. *c.*

GOODYERA pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *b.*

G. repens. Is similar in some respects, but smaller. It is an easy plant to grow in the shady corner. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *a.*

LIPARIS lilifolia (Twayblade). (*z*.) 3 to 4 inches high, with light green leaves and a short raceme of purple flowers. Fine for moist, shaded banks. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a.*

HABENARIA ciliaris (Yellow Fringed Orchis). (*w*.) One of the best American species, Bright orange flowers. Fine plants for autumn delivery. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts., \$1.25 per dozen. *b.*

H. dilatata. (*y*.) Pearly white fragrant flowers. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *b.*

H. fimbriata. Handsome purple flowers. 15 cts. each. *b.*

H. psycodes. (*w*.) Much like the preceding, but later. Moist thickets. 15 cts. each.

H. orbiculata. 15 cts. each. *b.*

The following testimonials show that bulbs and plants sent fresh from the nursery give better satisfaction than ordinary store bulbs. Their vitality is scarcely impaired when taken up and immediately packed in fresh sphagnum moss.

From Mr. WESTON JENKENS, School for Deaf Mutes, Trenton, N. J.: Accept my best thanks for your promptness in filling my little order, and for the kind additions of extra plants, all of which were very acceptable. I am surprised especially at the size, soundness and solicity of the *Lilium Auratum* bulbs. They are as large as those sold commonly as first size.

From Mr. WM. BRAND, Newark, N. J.: I was well pleased with the order you sent me last. Please send me by express the following— In a subsequent letter Mr. Brand says: The bulbs were the best I ever had.

From JENNY L. PLUM, Aurora, Ill.: The Azalea and Mexican bulbs came in excellent condition. Many thanks for the promptness. Everything we have ordered of you has reached us in good condition.

From H. H. HARDY, Bangor, Maine: The plants I ordered came safely, thanks to the admirable packing. I never received plants in better condition.

From Mr. C. G. VAN TUBERGEN, JR., a large Nurseryman in Holland: Your bulbs to hand and they are all satisfactory. It is a pleasure to receive such fine goods.

Southern and Mexican Bulbs.

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place.

CALOCHORTUS Bonplandianus. This large Mexican species is one of the finest. It is quite different from the California species, because it is so late in starting in the spring. It is wintered like tigridias, in a warm, dry place, and planted about the middle of May. It produces in great profusion—often 15 or more per bulb—large, dark purple and yellow, partly drooping bell-shaped flowers, on stems of good length. The flowers keep well when cut. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *a.*

AMARYLLIS formosissima (Jacobæan Lily). A large Mexican species, with cardinal-red flowers 15 ets. each. *c.*

BESSERA elegans (Mexican Coral Drops). Its coral-like flowers are in umbels, bell-shaped, 10 to 15 per plant. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, sandy or gravelly soil and sun. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen. *a.*

MILLA biflora (Mexican Star-Flower). A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost invariably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. Flowers waxy white, star-shaped, 2 inches wide, durable, slightly fragrant. 8 ets. each, 50 ets. per dozen. *a.*

COOPERIA Drummondii. Cooperias have almost white, amaryllis-like flowers and grass-like leaves. Should be treated like tigridias. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen. *b.*

C. pedunculata. 8 ets. each, 60 ets. per dozen. *b.*

C. Oberwetteri. 8 ets. each, 60 ets. per dozen. *b.*

NEMISTYLIS Brunnea (Triangle Flower). A pretty little plant, recently discovered by Mr. Pringle in Mexico. 12 or 15 inches high, with several drooping, bell-shaped flowers, light purple outside and yellow-purple and silvery white within; about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch wide. 15 cts. each. *a.*

N. flava. Has pretty light yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a.*

TIGRIDIA Dugesii. Flowers pale violet or nearly white. 15 cts. each. *a.*

T. Van Houttei. 2 or 3 feet high, with 10 to 60 purple and lilac flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, in long succession; the greatest bloomer of any bulbous plant I ever saw. The flowers are not striking on account of their color, but upon examination they are very beautiful, and are borne in great abundance until killed by frost. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *a.*

OXALIS Hernandezii. Handsome divided leaves and an abundance of light, rosy flowers. A very fine, attractive plant. 5 ets. each, 30 ets. per dozen. *a.*

O. decaphylla. Flowers deep rose-purple; very pretty. 5 ets. each, 30 cts. per dozen. *a.*

O. latifolia. Handsome variegated leaves and light rosy flowers. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per dozen. *a.*

O. lasciandra. Flowers scarlet, very pretty. 5 ets. each, 30 cts. per dozen. *a.*

O. Deppel. Flowers white. 50 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz. *a.*

ZEPHYRANTHES concolor. This is not a very free bloomer, either in its Mexican home or in cultivation, but its light yellow flowers are very delicate in color, shaded with green outside; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

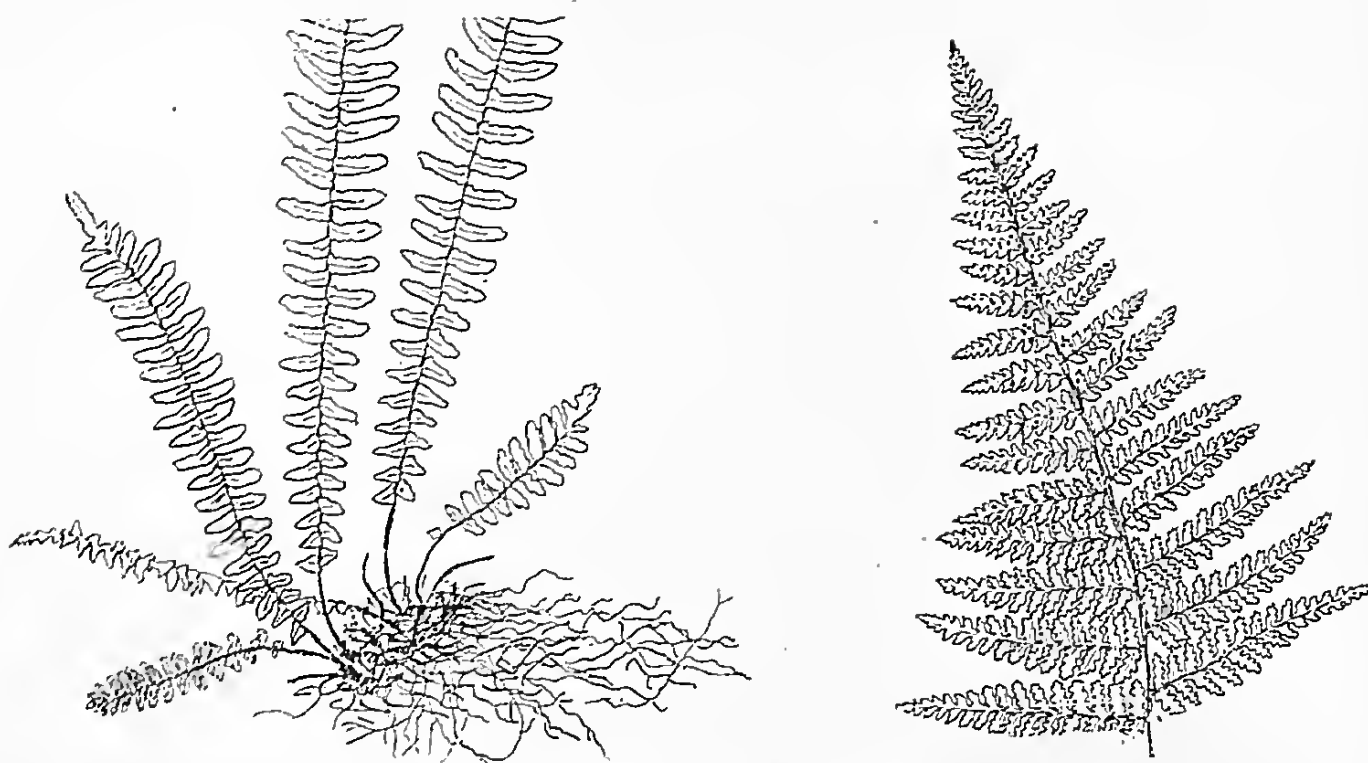
Z. Lindleyana. About 8 inches high, with handsome rose-purple flowers an inch or more wide. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *a.*

Z. sessile. A variable species, quite free in flowering, of easy culture. The flowers vary in size and color from almost white to dark, rosy purple. 15c. *a.*

**Z. striata.* A fine little plant, with white flowers tinged with rose, 1 to 3 inches wide, on very short stems. The flowers keep coming for a long time, and are quite durable. 5 cts. each, 25c. per doz. *a.*



CALOCHORTUS.



HARDY FERNS.

Hardy Ferns.

There are said to be about 2,500 species of Ferns in the world, but the greater portion of these are tropical species. Probably not more than 50 or 75 of all this number would be hardy enough to withstand our northern winters—at least, be successfully grown as hardy plants. The farther north we get, the fewer the number of species. There are about 120 specimens on the Isthmus of Panama, while the whole of North America north of Mexico contains scarcely 150 species. Those that are hardy make very fine foliage plants. There is a great diversity in their sizes and forms, and the smaller species are well suited to go into shaded rock-work, while other tall-growing species may be used in shaded or partly shaded parts of the garden. The Osmundas are tall-growing, strong species. A group of six or more of these planted in a well-prepared soil make a fine display the second or third year after planting. If the soil is moist, by using a mulch about them they may be grown in the sun. The Ostrich Fern, *Onoclea struthiopteris*, can also be treated in the same way, but the soil must be kept moist. Peat, leaf-mold and sand make good mixtures. Ferns require good drainage as well as moisture, and any preparation of soil without drainage is useless.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maiden-Hair). This charming native is too well known to need description. Attains a height of about 1 foot, forms large tufts or clumps, is quite hardy and easy of culture when once established. It likes a moist, drained, gravelly or sandy soil, with leaf-mold and shade. Its young buds are so tender that it should be set in early spring, or in autumn. Fine clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*

ASPIDIUM aculeatum, var. **Braunll.** This beautiful Fern is found growing in cool mountain ravines, usually along the margins of mountain brooks. The fronds grow in a circle often 2 feet by 6 inches wide. It is a chaffy and hairy Fern, easy of culture when once established. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen. *c.*

A. acrostichoides (Christmas or Dagger Fern). One of the most common and valuable Ferns of New England. Its evergreen fronds are already extensively used by the trade in bouquets and other decoration. Grows about 2 feet high. Needs a moist, well-drained soil. Will live in either shade or sun. Fronds evergreen. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

A. cristatum. 1 or 2 feet high. Fronds about 3 inches wide. Autumn delivery. 15c. ea., \$1 per doz. .

ASPIDIUM cristatum var. **Clintonianum**. This is a much larger form of the above, often 4 feet high. Quite easy of culture. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c*.

A. Bootii. This tall, narrow-fronded species is a native of our ash swamps, growing with such plants as *Habenaria psycodes*. It likes shade, peat and moisture. A charming hardy Fern. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

A. Goldianum (Goldie's Wood Fern). Not rarely 4 feet high, with fronds a foot or more wide. One of the finest *Aspidiums*. The bright green fronds often have a yellowish tinge early in the season, before they have attained full size. Later they are darker and duller. It likes a moist, well-drained, loamy soil, with partial shade. 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz. *d*.

A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). A large, evergreen species, quite common and very useful. Fronds thick, with a bluish tinge, and are very durable. Cut specimens will keep a long time. Fronds 1 to 2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches wide. Its home is rich, rocky, sheltered hillsides, but any shaded, well-drained situation suits it, and it can be grown in the sun. Small plants are fine for the rockery. Very useful for planting rocky, shaded slopes. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

A. munitum. This, the Dagger Fern of the Pacific coast, a fine ornamental species, needs a light covering in winter. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *c*.

A. noveboracense. A medium-sized, delicate, hardy Fern, with fronds over a foot high; very thin and frail. Needs shade and a well-drained, sandy soil, with leaf-mold, for its proper culture; very pretty. 10 cts. each. *b*.

A. spinulosum. This, with its various forms, such as *A. var. intermedium* and *A. var. dilatatum*, is a pretty group, with finely divided, delicate, evergreen fronds, 1½ feet high by 4 or 5 inches wide. It is nice for cool, shaded locations, and is easily grown. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

A. thelypteris. Varies much in different localities. Fronds erect, about 2½ inches wide. A good Fern for the borders of bogs or moist, peaty soil. Likes leaf-mold. 15c. ea., \$1 per doz. *c*.

CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS.

fronds, often more than 3 feet high. It likes shade and a moist, rich soil. 20 cts. each. *d*.

A. ebenum. 9 to 15 inches high, growing mostly in rocky soil. A pretty little Fern with slim fronds, quite distinct from most hardy sorts. Likes a thin shade. Valuable for rock-work. 10 cts. each. *a*.

A. Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). 1 to 3 feet high. Foliage fine and delicate. Sun or shade, if given sufficient moisture. 15c. ea., \$1 per doz. *d*.

A. Filix-fœmina Michauxii. A narrow form of the Lady Fern. 1 to 2 feet high, with erect fronds. Does well in the sun, in moist, loamy or sandy soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d*.

A. thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort). About 3 feet high, with fronds twice as long as its stalks. Nice for the shady corner. Likes moisture and rich, peaty soil. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

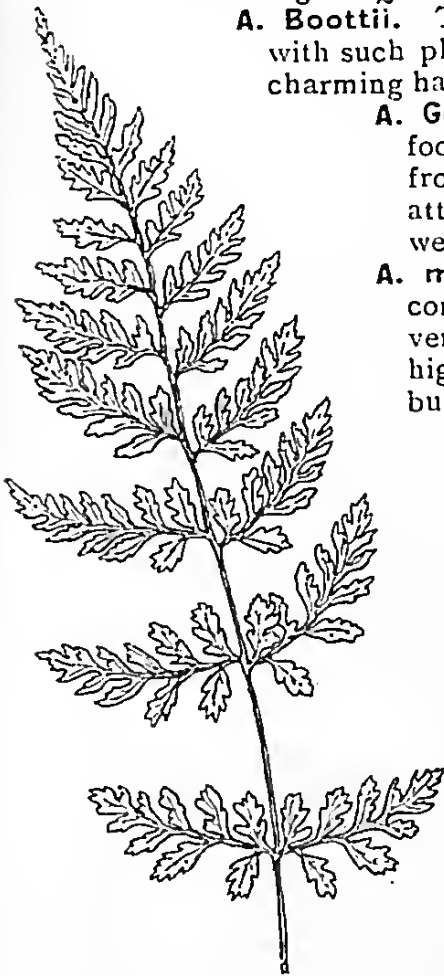
A. trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). A delicate little Fern, with fronds 3 to 5 inches long. Nice for sheltered pockets of the rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *a*.

BOTRYCHIUM Virginianum (Moonwort). A fine and interesting Fern in two parts—the fruiting segment extending much above the sterile, the latter more durable and handsome. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

B. ternatum. Smaller than the preceding, with fronds more durable, which last green all winter. 15 cts. each. *a*.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking Leaf). A fine little Fern for shaded rock-work. It grows naturally in black leaf-mold, on shaded rocks, in 1 to 3 inches of soil. Good tufts, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b*.

DICKSONIA PILOSIUSCULA.



CHEILANTHES vestita. A pretty Fern 6 to 12 inches high, with dark green, hairy fronds. Grows in clefts of rock. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b.*

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern). Fronds not rarely 2 feet in length; widest at the bottom of the frond, from which it tapers to the top. A fine Fern for the rockery or shady corner. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *b.*

C. fragilis (Brittle Fern). Much smaller. 4 to 10 inches high, finely divided. A common but very delicate little Fern. One of the best for the small rockery; also, is admirably adapted for growing in Fern cases. (See cut, p. 33.) 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. *b.*

DICKSONIA pilosiuscula (Hay-scented Fern). This is very abundant in the mountain pastures of the White and Green mountains. It has delicately divided fronds 2 feet high; forms dense beds. Easy of culture in moist, gravelly or sandy soil, in sun or shade. It is a valuable species for many localities. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d.*



OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA.

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). 1 to 3 feet high. Stalks slender and twining. Fine, established plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 or 2 feet high. Likes moisture, and will live in sun or shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

O. struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). Sterile fronds 4 or 5 feet high, in large specimens 6 to 9 inches wide. A fine, stately Fern, the sterile fronds growing in a circle, the fertile, which are much shorter and unlike the sterile, coming from the center. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *c.*

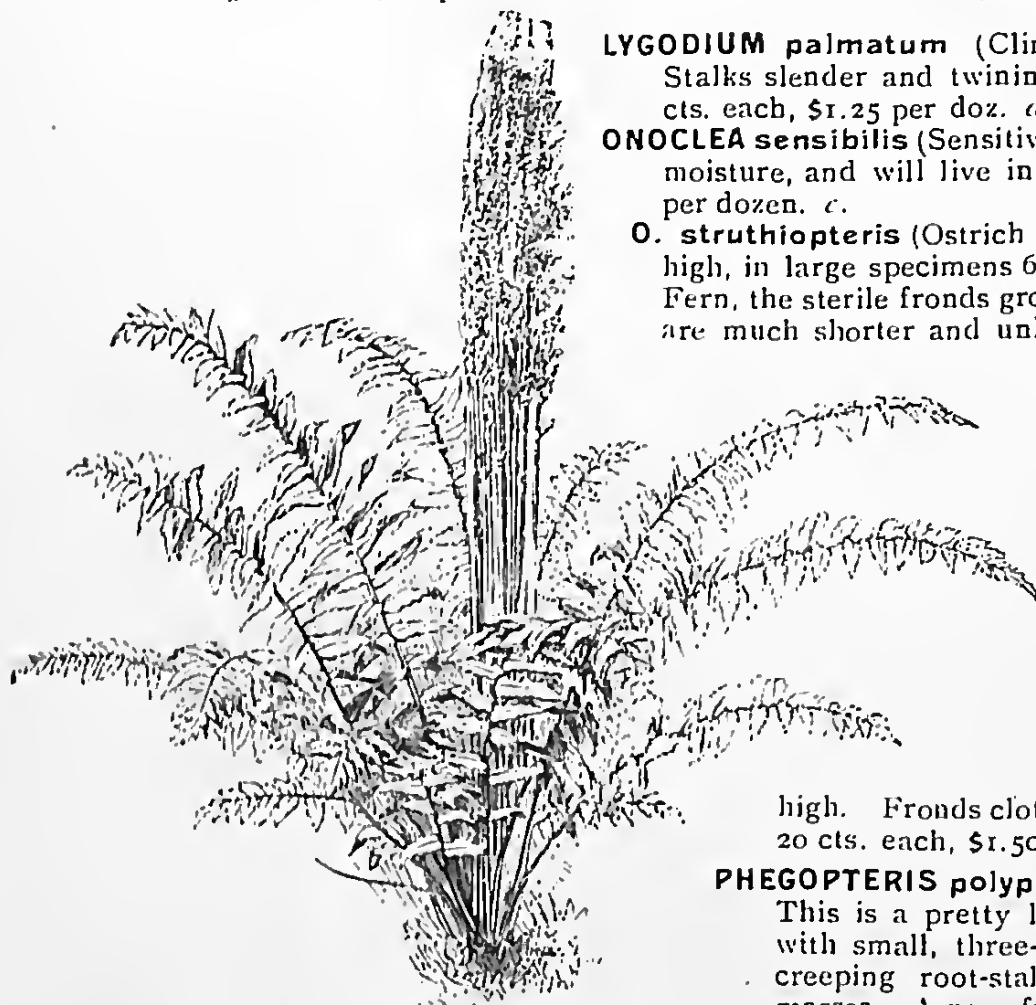
OSMUNDA regalis gracilis. A narrow-leaved variety of the Royal Fern. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 3 to 5 feet high, with handsome large fronds. A stately Fern. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c.*

O. Claytoniana (Clayton's Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 feet

high. Fronds clothed with loose wool when young. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen. *c.*

PHEGopteris polypodioides (Common Beech Fern). This is a pretty little Fern for the shady corner, with small, three-sided fronds. It spreads from creeping root-stalks, and forms nice, compact masses. A graceful little Fern. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *b.*



OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA.

PHEGOPTERIS hexagonoptera (Hexagon Beech Fern). This is a larger species than either of the others, but somewhat resembling them in outline. It is very easy of culture, and will bear more light than some Ferns. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

P. Dryopteris (Oak Fern). More slender than the preceding, but quite as delicate and handsome. It dies down in early autumn. Needs shade, leaf-mold or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). Fronds evergreen, small; 5 to 7 inches long, a little more than an inch wide. Suited to rock-work. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Fronds 2 to 7 inches high, growing in small, dense tufts. Grows naturally on exposed rocks in the sun. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *d*.

W. obtusa. Fronds 6 to 12 inches high, twice divided. A native of rocky banks and cliffs, in shade or sun. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c*.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Netted Chain Fern). 12 to 18 inches high by 3 inches or more wide. A bog Fern, yet it does nicely on moist, shady or gravelly soil. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c*.

W. Virginica (Virginian Chain Fern). A taller species than the first; grows in wet swamps and bogs. This Fern is a true bog plant, and should be used as such. It grows in sunny portions of the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d*.

Collections of Hardy Ferns.

MY SELECTION.

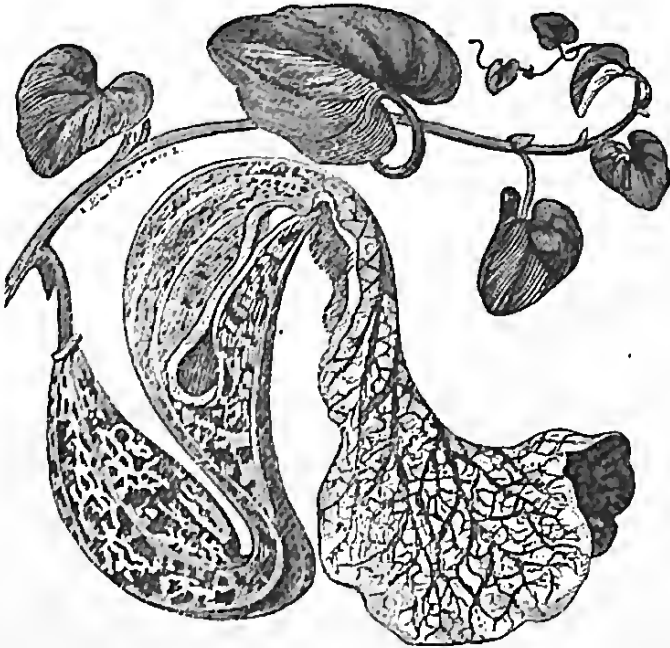
Twelve distinct species, suited to rock-work: one of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5. Twelve distinct species of taller-growing kinds, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.



POLYPODIUM VULGARE.

Vines and Climbers.

***AMPELOPSIS** *quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper, or American Woodbine). This fine native is too well known to need detailed description. It is perfectly hardy, and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 ets. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *e.*



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

flowers in great abundance. Good, strong roots, that bloomed last year. 20 ets. each.

CELASTRUS *scandens* (Bitter-Sweet). A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome, orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15c. each, 2 for 25c., \$1.25 per doz. *e.*

CLEMATIS *crispa*. This is a southern species, with large light purple or lavender flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

C. coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

C. vitalba (White Vine). Sometimes called Traveler's Joy. Flowers white, sweet-scented. Fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and Western Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

C. viticella (Vine Bower). Flowers large, drooping, blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. 20 cts. each. *e.*

C. Jackmanni. Handsome, large, dark purple flowers. 35 cts. each. *e.*

C. verticillaris. 25 ets. each.

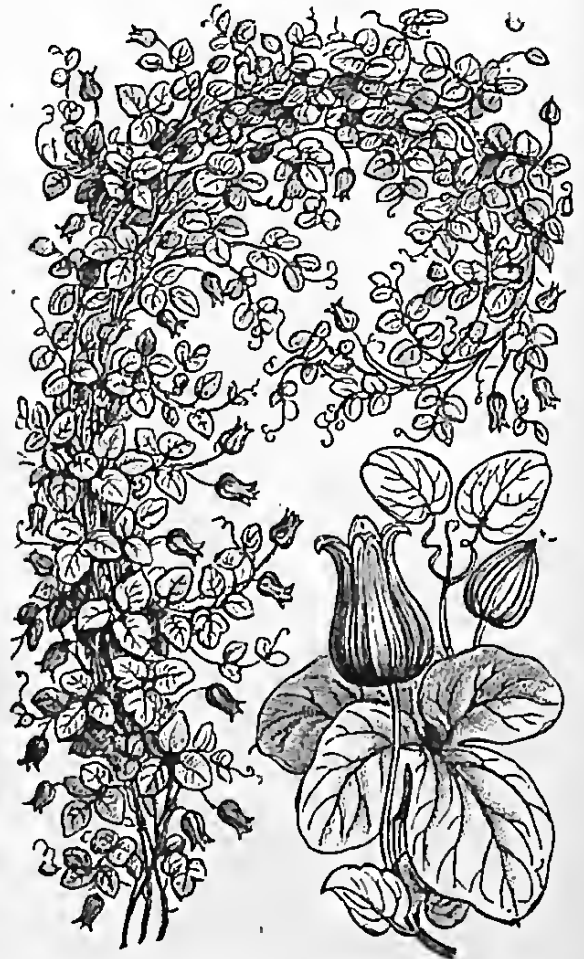
***C. virginianum** (Virgin's Bower). This common native is a very hardy, fast-growing species, with pretty white, fragrant flowers, followed by the attractive feather-tailed fruit in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *e.*

ARISTOLOCHIA *siphonifera* (Dutchman's Pipe). A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers shaped like a pipe, purple and green. 25c. *e.*

APIOS *tuberosa* (Wild Bean). A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6c. ea., 50c. per doz. *a.*

AKEBIA *quinata*. A handsome twining shrub, which needs to be covered in winter. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when rambling over other shrubs. The fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 ets. *d.*

BIGNONIA *grandiflora*. A very attractive plant, which produces large trumpet-shaped reddish yellow



CLEMATIS CRISPA.

CLEMATIS paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with white, fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each. *d.*

C. ligusticifolia. A species but little known. From Oregon. 40 cts. each. *d.*

C. graveolens. A small, hardy, climbing species, from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

***C. Viorna** (Leather-flower). Flowers large, drooping, purple-yellow inside. A hardy native. 25 cts. each. *c.*

C. tubulosa (Davidiana). This species does not properly belong to the climbing, twisting class. The stem is erect, almost woody, 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are blue, with a long, slender tube. A native of China. Hardy. 35 cts. each. *c.*

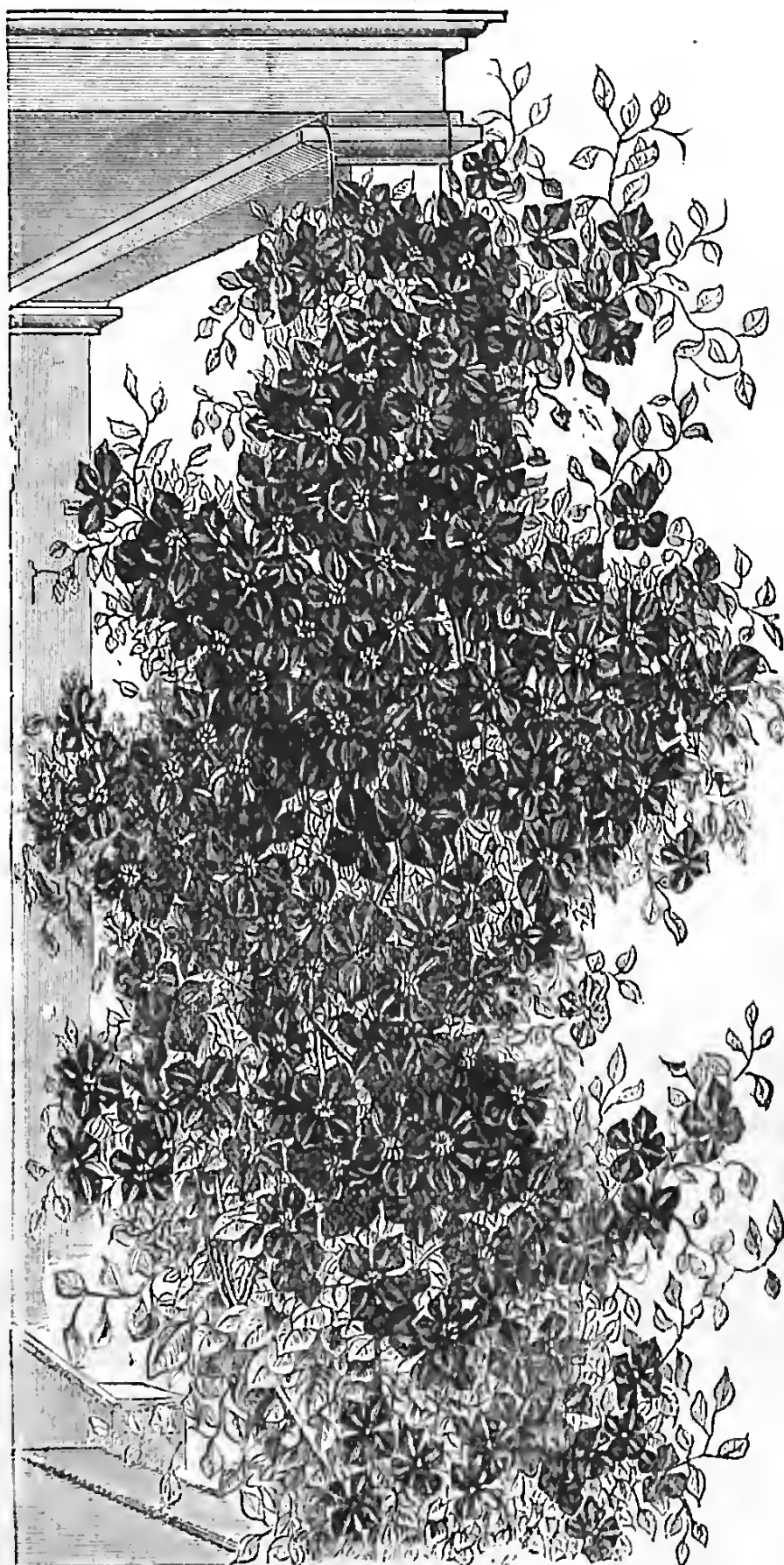
C. integrifolia. Plant 2 feet high. Flowers nodding. Sepals blue. Eastern Europe. 25 cts. each. *d.*

DIOSCOREA villosa (Wild Yam). Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

SHORTIA galacifolia. This fine creeping evergreen has but recently been introduced. The leaves are roundish, slightly notched and shiny; dark green stems, creeping just below the surface of the soil. Flowers white, about an inch wide. Needs light, sandy soil, with plenty of peat mixed in, and thin shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. *d.*

LONICERA Belgica. 20 cts. ea. *c.*

MITCHELLA repens (Partridge Berry). A small trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish, evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.



CLEMATIS.

TECOMA (Bignonia) radicans (Trumpet-Creeper). This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber, which will not flower until it attains considerable size and age. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts.



VINCA CAERULEA.

VINCA minor caerulea (Periwinkle). A pretty little, half-shrubby plant, with prostrate stems, dark and evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

***VITIS æstivalis** (Summer Grape). This is the species of Grape that climbs to the tops of tall trees. Requires a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, in which it flourishes. 20 cts. each.

***V. riparia** (Common Frost Grape). Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps, or any unsightly object in the landscape, etc. Seeds, 15 cts. per oz.

***V. vulpina** (Scuppernong Grape). Native of North Carolina and Georgia, where it is very popular. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

WISTARIA Chinensis (Chinese Kidney-Bean Tree). Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each.

W. magnifica. Flowers odorous, in racemes; 4 to 6 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; light blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

W. frutescens. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.



TECOMA (BIGNONIA) RADICANS.

Shrubs and Small Trees.

ACER Pennsylvanicum striatum (Striped Maple). A small and slender tree, with striped bark. 20 ets. each, 2 for 30 ets.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). A tall shrub, which forms good-sized elumps. 15 ets. each.

A. platanoides. 2 feet. 15 ets. each.

A. negundo. 2 feet. 15 ets. each.

***A. rubrum** (Red Maple). 2 feet. 15 ets. each.

A. Tatarica. 15 inches. 10 ets. each.

AILANTUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 2 to 3 feet. 15 ets. each.

AZALEA nudiflora. A handsome native shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms elumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 20c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

A. viscosa (White Honeysuckle). 4 to 10 feet high, with white flowers. 25c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

A. calendulacea (Flame-colored). Orange-colored flowers, turning to red. Fine plants, 25c. ea.

A. Vaseyi. A new and fine species from the Southern Alleghenies. Fine, established plants, 30c.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. This charming little evergreen is only 10 or 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. 2 for 25 ets., 75 ets. per dozen. c.

ALNUS incana (Common Alder). 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

A. communis. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Shad-bush). A very ornamental tree, sometimes 30 feet high, with a profusion of white flowers, in racemes, in early spring. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. Carolina. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets., \$1.25 per dozen.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

B. vulgaris purpurea. Purple-leaved form. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets., \$1.25 per dozen.

BETULA alba (European White Birch). 2 to 3 feet high. 15c. ea., 2 for 25 ets., \$1.25 per doz.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). 2 feet high. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25c., \$1.25 per doz., 25 for \$1.75

B. nigra (Birch). 3 to 4 feet. 20 ets. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Carolina Allspice). 15 inches. 10 ets. each.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas-Tree). A small tree 10 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

***CORNUS alternifolia**. 15 ets. each.

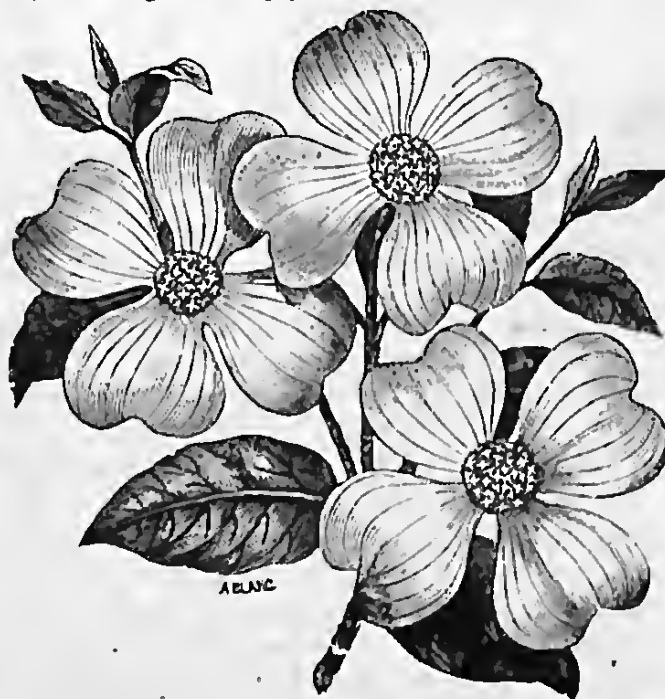
C. Sibirica. Handsome, light red bark. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

C. sanguinea (Dogberry). Branches pale purple. Flowers greenish white. Europe and Northwestern Asia. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

***C. stolonifera** (Red Osier). This shrub has bright, reddish purple bark, which makes it attractive in the winter. Forms large clumps. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets.

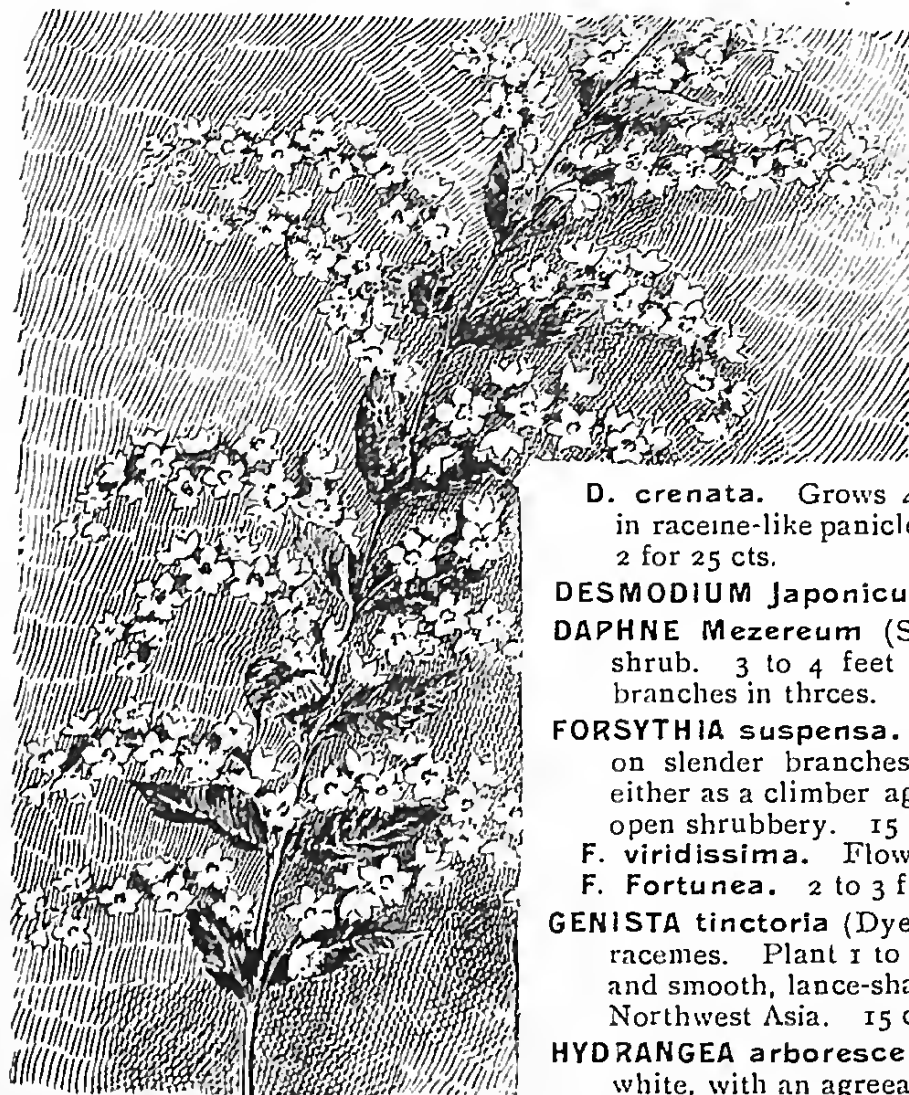
C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets., \$1 per dozen.

CORCHORUS Japonicus. Flowers yellow. A small shrub. 15 ets. ea., 2 for 25 ets., \$1 per doz



CORNUS.

CEANOTHUS Americanus (New Jersey Tea). Low. 1 to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. *c.*



DEUTZIA GRACILIS.

CYTISUS capitatus. Flowers yellow, numerous at the ends of the branches. Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c., \$1 per doz.

C. purpureus. A low shrub, with pretty purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

CARAGANA Sibirica. 1½ to 2 feet. 12 cts. each.

CRATÆGUS Crus-gall. (Cockspur Thorn). 1 foot. *d.*

CATALPA Kæmpferi. 2 to 3 ft. 20c.

DEUTZIA gracilis. 15 in. 15c. *c.*

D. crenata. Grows 4 to 8 feet. Japan. Flowers white, in raceme-like panicles. A handsome shrub. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

DESMODIUM Japonicum. 15 cts. each. *c.*

DAPHNE Mezereum (Spurge-Flax). A slender, deciduous shrub. 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers distributed over the branches in threes. Europe. 15 cts. each. *c.*

FORSYTHIA suspensa. The few yellow flowers are scattered on slender branches. A graceful shrub. It does well either as a climber against a wall, or treated as a bush in open shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

F. viridissima. Flowers yellow. A native of Japan. 20c.

F. Fortunea. 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

GENISTA tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and Northwest Asia. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts. *d.*

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). Flowers white, with an agreeable odor, in flat corymbs. A strong, vigorous, handsome shrub. About 4 feet high. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts.

***ILEX verticillata** (Winterberry). A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome scarlet fruit, which remains on the bush nearly all winter. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). Flowers yellow, in simple, pendulous racemes. Southern. France to Hungary. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

LIGUSTRUM Japonicum. A strong-growing evergreen shrub, with white, slightly fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

LONICERA ciliata (Fly Honeysuckle). 2 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts. each.

L. oblongifolia (Swamp Honeysuckle). 2 to 5 feet high, with cream-colored flowers and light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per dozen.

L. Tatarica. Fine clumps, 50 cts. each.

L. parviflora. 30 cts. each.

LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). About a foot high, with pretty cymes of white flowers and woolly leaves. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

LARIX Europæa (Tamarack). A handsome ornamental tree. 2 feet. 15 cts. each.

L. Americana. A slender tree with heavy, close-grained wood. 1½ feet. 12 cts. each.

MYRICA cerifera (Wax Myrtle). A widely dispersed genus of shrubs. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

M. gale (Sweet Gale). A handsome shrub. Good, established plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

PYRUS arbutifolia (Chokeberry). A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

PRUNUS Pissardii. 2 to 3 feet; fine foliage, purple. 20 cts. each.

***P. Virginiana** (Choke Cherry). 1 to 2 feet. 10 cts. each.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. 2 feet. Fine clumps, 20 cts. each.

POPULUS pyramidalis. (Lombardy Poplar). 3 feet. 10 cts. each.

PINUS strobus (White Pine). 15 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. rigida (Pitch Pine). 15 inches. 20 cts. each.

P. sylvestris. 15 inches. 20 cts. each.

RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). A pretty shrub in cultivation. 4 feet high, bearing numerous dark purple flowers and large green leaves. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

RHUS aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). About 2 feet high, with light yellow flowers and red fruit. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e*.

***R. typhina** (Staghorn Sumac). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

R. cotinus (Smoke Tree). 2 feet. Nice plants, 15 cts. each.

R. glabra. 10 cts. each, Soc. per doz.

RHODORA Canadensis. Flowers showy, rose-purple, appearing before the leaves. A low shrub, which forms large clumps. Likes moisture and peat. 25c. ea. *e*.

RHAMNUS alnifolius. 10 cts. each. *d*.

STAPHYLEA trifolia (Bladder-Nut). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

SAMBUCUS racemosa (Red-berried Elder). 20 cts. each.

SPIRÆA opulifolia. A fine, vigorous shrub, with handsome foliage and white flowers, in flat heads. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c.

S. Douglasii. An Oregon species, with rosy flowers. 15 cts. ea., 2 for 25 cts.

S. Van Houttei. 15 cts. each.

S. Billardi. 15 cts. each.

SALIX Babylonica (Weeping Willow). 2 feet. 10 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus pauciflorus (Snowberry). This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere, but will grow on the verge of cliffs, or where the soil is very thin. 10c. each, 75c. per doz., 25 for \$1.25. *d*.

SYRINGA Josikæa. 25 cts. each.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). 15 cts.

S. Emodi. 15 cts. each.

VACCINEUM stamineum (Deerberry). 12 cts. each.

V. Canadense. 15 cts. each.

VIBURNUM cassinoides. 2 feet. 15c.

V. Lentago (Sheepberry). 15 cts.

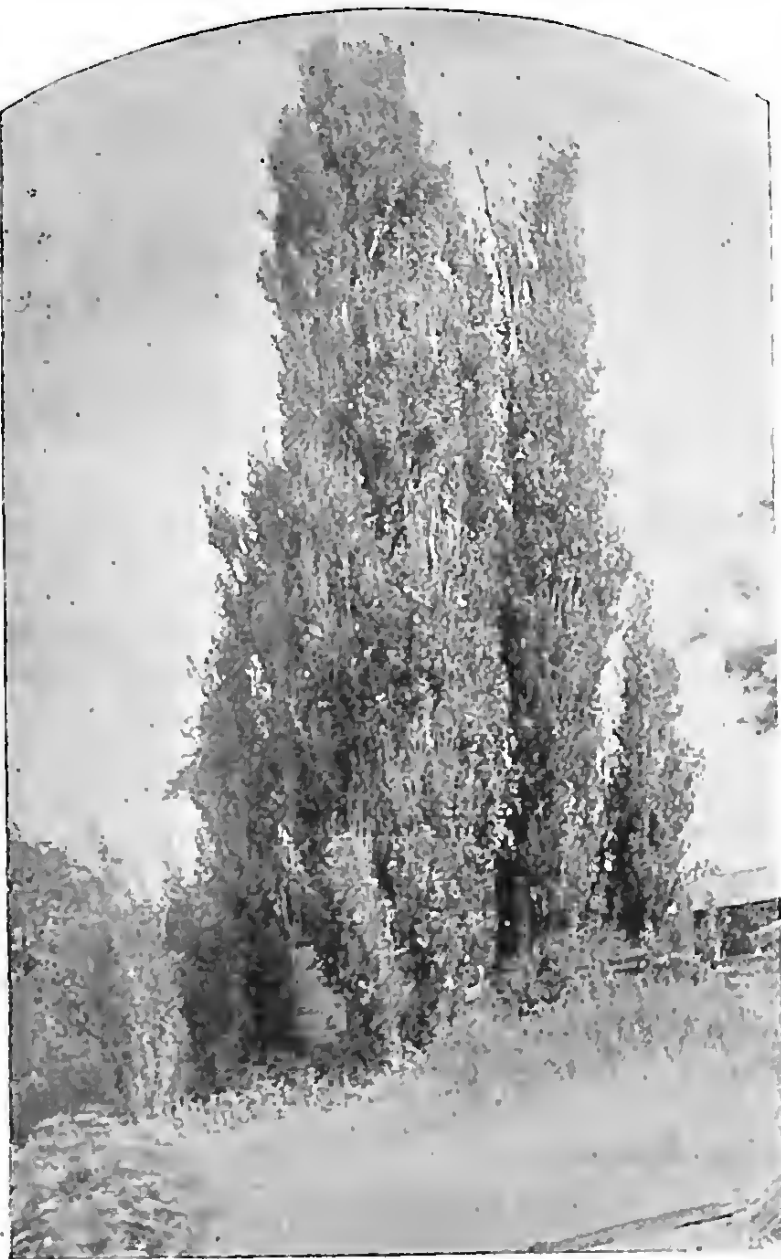
V. opulus flore-pleno (Snowball). 18 inches. 10 cts.

V. opulus (High Cranberry Bush). Flowers in good-sized white cymes; red fruit. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

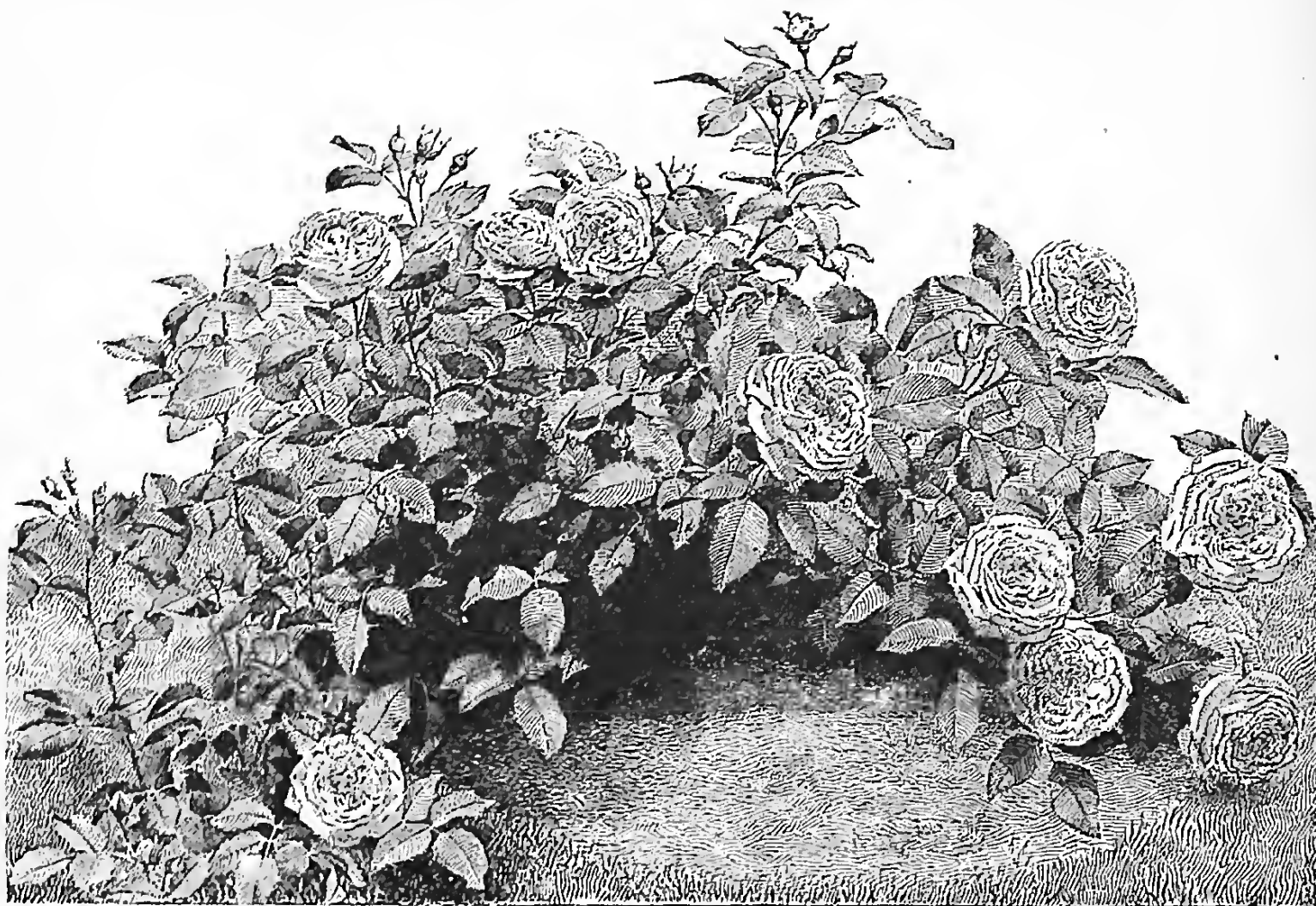
V. pubescens. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

V. acerifolium. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c.

VIRGILEA lutea. 1 to 2 feet. 12 cts.



POPULUS PYRAMIDALIS.



Roses.

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such as these, an artificial soil should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. The hardy sorts are best transplanted in October. Tea varieties, or other tender sorts, which need protection in winter, are best planted in spring.

Anna de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, showy flowers, of a bright velvety crimson shade. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

Madame Plantier. Flowers large, very double, pure white. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large, clear, deep rose, very double and full. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

Rosa arvensis. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

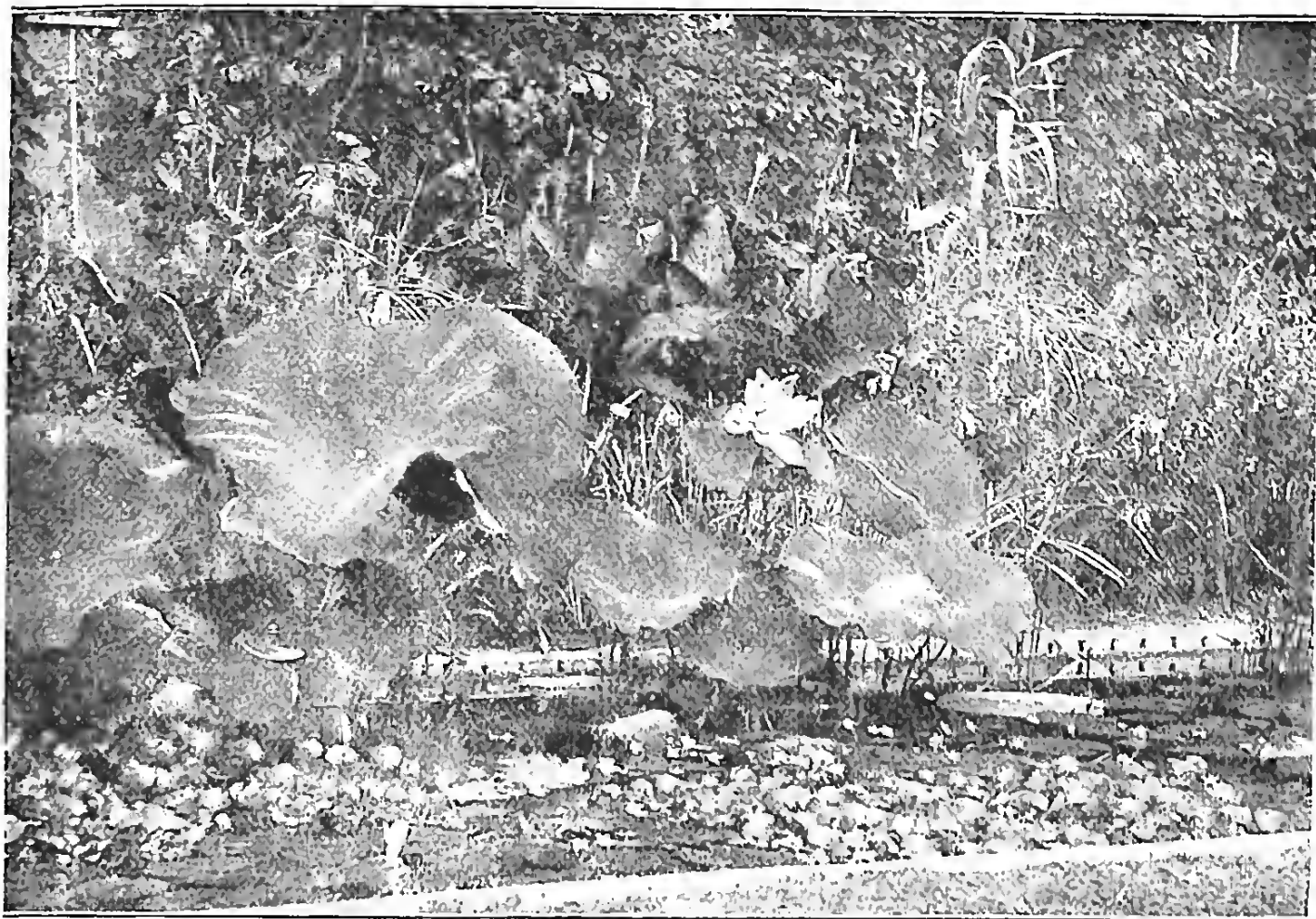
Catherine Mermet. Delightfully fragrant. Flowers large and full; silvery, satiny rose. This plant bloomed with me last season until the buds were killed by frost. It is one of the tender species, and should be banked in autumn so as to cover two-thirds of what is above ground. 25c.

Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Flowers large, compact and fine; of a pale blush color. Very double and in clusters. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

Russell's Cottage. Flowers dark crimson; very double and full. A great bloomer. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

Anna Marla. Flowers double, in clusters; rosy carmine, shaded pink. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.



The Bog and Water Garden.

WATER LILIES and other aquatics are often grown in tubs sunk in the ground. Ponds or pools are, of course, much better where they are to be had, and with wet or boggy places bordering them, bog-plants can be grown. When these wet margins have only a clay or sandy soil, better results can be obtained by adding six inches of peat as a top-dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog-plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog-plants do not require peat, but will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or tall shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet a few such bog-shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them. Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Alnus incana*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifolia* and *Rhodora Canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. Sibirica*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds along brooks, etc., are *Clematis Virginica* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower and Woodbine.

In planting water-lilies and most other aquatics, a good, rich soil should be provided if the best results are looked for. A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well-composted cow manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For Sarracenias, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.

Bog and Aquatic Plants.

AQUATICS MARKED WITH A STAR (*) AFTER NAME. NO SEEDS OF THESE.

ACORUS Calamus (Sweet Flag). The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen



IRIS PSEUDO-ACORUS.

growing naturally. Is a bog-plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1.25. *d.*

A. Calamus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Does well in either moist or dry soils. A fine variegated plant. 20 cts. each. *d.*

BUTOMUS umbellatus* (Water Gladiolus). This handsome hardy aquatic is very easily grown along the margins of shallow water or on muddy banks. Flowers in umbels, rose-colored. A native of England and Ireland. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

CALLA palustris (Water Arum, or American Calla). This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog-plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil. 12 c. ea., 2 for 20 c. *d.*

CALTHA palustris* (Marsh Marigold).

Everyone who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen, 25 for 90 cts. *b.*

C. palustris flore pleno. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

HYDROCHARIS Morsus ranæ* (Frogbit). Flowers rather large; inner portion white, outer segments pale green. Leaves entire, orbicular, cordate at base, about 2 inches wide. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per dozen. *a.*

IRIS pseudo-acorus (Yellow Iris, or Water Flag). Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange yellow. Stem stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and Western Asia. A fine bog-plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

HELONIAS bullata. When not used as a bog-plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand, or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers. 25 cts. each. *d.*

NUPHAR advena* (Yellow Pond Lily). Flowers yellow. Leaves large, with a deep sinus. 20 cts. **N. Kalmianum** (Small Yellow Water Lily). Flowers less than an inch across. Leaves small. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

N. luteum.* Flowers yellow, slightly scented, a little above the water. Leaves 8 to 12 inches across, deeply two-lobed at the base. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

NYMPHÆA alba* (European White Water Lily). Flowers 4 to 6 inches wide, white, scentless. Leaves deeply cordate, entire, smooth. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

NYMPHÆA odorata* (Sweet-scented Water-Lily). Flowers white, often tinged with red; sweet-scented. A beautiful hardy species; one of the best for our cool northern waters. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*



SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

N. odorata minor*. A smaller form. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

N. reniformis*. (Tuber-bearing) Leaves reniform, orbicular, 8 to 15 inches wide. Flowers white, 4 to 7 inches wide, faintly but deliciously sweet-scented. Root-stalks creeping, bearing oblong tubers. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*

PELTANDRA Virginica (Water Arum). A good bog-plant, with long, petioled, calla-like leaves and greenish flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

PONTEDERIA cordata* (Pickerel Weed). An interesting aquatic. Grows in shallow water. Has long, petioled, heart shaped leaves and a dense spike of violet-blue, ephemeral flowers. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c.*

RANUNCULUS lingua (Greater Spearwort). Flowers handsome, yellow, 2 inches wide. Leaves 9 inches long by nearly an inch wide. A native of Europe, in marshes and ditches. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

SARRACENIA purpurea (Pitcher Plant). This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest, and probably the hardiest, of Sarracenias. The leaves or pitchers are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots; 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower-stalk, 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single nodding, deep purple flower $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog-plants; also, fine for pot-culture. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. *c.*

S. flava (Trumpet-Leaf). Flowers yellow, often 4 or 5 inches wide. Leaves 10 to 30 inches long, yellow and purple. Plant in wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. rubra. Leaves short, clustered at the base. Wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

S. variolaris. Leaves taller and more slender than those of rubra. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. Drummondii. The variety with beautifully variegated leaves. Fine plants for pot-culture. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *d.*

SAURURUS cernuus (Lizard's-Tail, or American Swamp-Lily). Flowers white, in a dense spike 4 to 6 inches long, nodding at the end. Stem 1 to 2 feet high. This plant is more suited to the sand bog than to peat. It grows along the wet margins of ponds and streams. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. *c.*

SYMPLOCARPUS foetidus (Meadow-Cabbage, or Skunk-Cabbage). This plant is useful on account of its large, green foliage, and because it grows in wet, boggy soil. The flower is not very showy, and the plant exudes a disagreeable odor similar to that of the skunk. However, it is a fine bog-plant, perfectly hardy, and easy of culture in a peaty soil. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*





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